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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES

# Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,559.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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*RICHEST IN CREAM*
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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Nov | MARMORA | 10509 | ...... | .... |
| 14th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 21st „ | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ...... | .... |
| 28th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 5th Dec | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | .... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| T. 27th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ...... | ..... |
| T. 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9621 | ...... | ..... |
| T. 13th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ..... |
| 20th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| T. 27th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | ...... | ..... |
| T. 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ...... | ..... |
| T. 10th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | ...... | ..... |
| 17th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| T. 24th „ | MOREA | 11000 | ...... | ..... |
| 1st My. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| T 8th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ...... | ..... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| T. 22nd „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ..... |

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

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For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
| PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA | Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. |
| BERTHS | Carefully selected. |
| HANDBOOK | With full particulars, sent gratis on application. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captains. | To sail on | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Nov. | 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Bedessich | 1st Dec. | 1908 |
| PRAGA | 3,905 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Dec. | 1908 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CHINA | 3,909 | G. Borguglian | 29th Dec. 1908. |

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5,895 | A. Bartole | 24th Nov. 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

**YDRAULIC PRESSES**

COTTON WOOL, &c.

&

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2171 | Mon 9th Nov. | 11 a.m. | P D & C* |
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Thur 5th Nov. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri, 6th Nov. | 6 a.m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

4th November, 1908.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 26th Nov. | 1908 |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec | „ |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 21st Jan. | 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sollier | 18th Feb. | „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 18th Mar. | „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 15th Apr. | „ |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 13th May. | „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione GeneraleItaliana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 6th Nov. | 1908. |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sollier | 4th Dec. | „ |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | D. Maganzini | 15th Nov. 1908 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | L. Manchini | 15th Dec. 1908. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | D. Maganzini | 15th Jan. 1909. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 385 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | „ 908 | „ 575 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route.*

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Nov. 1908. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Pedone | 17th Dec 1908. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Jan. 1909. |

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to...... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

* This Steamer will call at COLOMBO, Saloon fare, Rs. 75.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTOMI MARU | .. | R. Smith | 5th Nov | 17th Nov. |
| YEIOROFU MARU | .. | K. Sato | 17th Nov | 28th Nov. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | .. | T. Yamawaki | 30th Nov | 12th Dec. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | .. | T. Arakawa | 14th Dec | 25th Dec. 1909. |
| MOYORI MARU | ... | J. Hands | 26th Dec | 7th Jan |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring* RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

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## BANKS.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Gold $3,250,000·00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold $3,468,244·55 |

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | City of Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Yokohama. | Washington. |
| Canton. | Colon. | Panama. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 650,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 14,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
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| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
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### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up) | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 22,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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AGENT.

*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £ 6,000,000 |
| SURPLUS | £ 796,815 |

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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Manager.

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SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
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**POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT**
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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**ALTERATIVE PILLS**
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
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*Isle of Man Tourist Trophy Race.*
THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF
# British Dunlops
## 1908.

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Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
**Dunlops - - First.**
Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
**Dunlops - - Second.**
Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' *otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing; irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries; overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England. 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, [illegible] London, W.C., or of Agents as above [illegible] India. Price [illegible] annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible]AY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised under the names [illegible], ZAROUDA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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### H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1909.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 5 p.m., on the 30th November, 1908, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores:—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oils in bulk and in tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinder and Axle, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, &c.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Bts Re. 1 from the Undersigned.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store-keeper,
H. H. The N.G.S. Rys. Co., Ld.

SECUNDERABAD, 22nd OCTOBER, 1908.

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PHYSICIANS prescribe our TURKISH BATHS, as the best treatment for Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Nervous Troubles and Kidney Complaints.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

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Read your thoughts till your future reveal your past.
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Performance at 9-30 P. M.
ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.

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## EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
AND
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

### AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The GOVERNOR.
The Hon. Mr. BASIL SCOTT, Chief Justice of Bombay,
Brigdr.-General GREENFIELD, C.B., G.O.C., Bombay.
AND
The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds.

PROGRAMME.

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A play in one act entitled

### "IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."

Messrs. Blunt, Cooper, Jukes, Commander Vines and Mrs. Keene.

PART II.

### 'THE INCOGNITOS."

In their unique variety entertainment introducing—
The Toreodors Song from "Carmen."
The Pierrot on the Portobello Pier.
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"The Wedding of the Sandy McNab."
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Representing an episode during the progress of a Fancy Dress Ball at the Lunatic Asylum.
Mr. A. T. Cooper and Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Accompaniments and incidental Music
BY
The Band of the Royal Scots with the kind permission of Colonel Bunbury and the Officers.

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Dress Circle (4 front Rows) and Orchestra Stalls ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 5.
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Under the distinguished patronage of
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HUGH WARD'S

### LONDON COMEDY CO.;

Including Miss GRACE PALOTTA and twenty first class English comedians, singers and dancers in the following latest and greatest farcical successes:—

Saty., Nov. 7th, and Mon., Nov. 9th, "THE MAN FROM MEXICO."
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from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
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NOTE—From to-night any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

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OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ON THE MAIDAN.

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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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SALE of the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Insolvents, in a Valuable Ginning Factory, at Khamgaum together with the Land, Buildings and Out-houses, etc., relating to it.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Hiralal Shivbux, Gujanan Joharmal, Joharmal Shivbux, Nagarmal Joharmal, Sagarmal Joharmal, Mangtelal Hiralal and Shrilal Hiralal, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Khamgaum on SUNDAY, the 8th November, at 3 p.m., all the right, title and interest, believed to be eleven annas in a rupee of the abovenamed insolvents, in the following property:—

Particulars.—All the right, title, and interest of the insolvents, in the Ginning Factory at Khamgaum.

Description of gins, machinery and building of the Factory, 32 gins of patent, 1903, and 4 gins of patent, 1906, by Platt Bros., with accessories.

The boiler is steel, Lancashire, by Tinker Shenton and Co., Manchester, M. H. P, 30, 125 lbs. pressure, 3 years old, certified from 18th July, 1906, to 17th July, 1907, of registered No. 332, 20 feet long, 6 feet diameter, with dead weight and Hopkinson's Safety Valve.

Horizontal engine, by Rustom Proctor and Co., London, single cylinder of rope gearing.

1 donkey pump, 2 iron water tanks, 1 twelve feet lathe, 1 bench with two vice, anvil furnace, 2 iron tanks with two-third and one-third full ginning oil, 2 small heaps of coal, &c.

Office furniture, stores, etc., now lying excepting account books, papers, documents, etc.

The area of land on which the factory stands is about 3 acres, with servants' quarters, built of corrugated sheets; office is built of masonry of 32 by 31 feet dimensions.

The said land admeasures about 3 acres and forms portion of a plot of land bearing Survey No. 30, and the said land is bounded on the east by a portion of the field belonging to Shaikh Sulleman valad Shaikh Kaloo Londhari, on the west by a portion of the field, belonging to Shaikh Kaloo valad Shaikh Gaffoor Londhari, on the south by a river and a portion of field belonging to Sulleman, and on the north by land belonging to Jamnadas Potdar Nagpurvalla.

On payment of the balance of purchase money, the Acting Official Assignee will hand over possession of the said property to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above Factory is now on view.

N. B.—Private offers of the above will be received by the Auctioneers up to 7th November.

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On Tuesday, the 10th Inst., at 2-30 p. m, (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, meat safer, teapoys, marble top tables, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and easy chairs, lined rich velvet with springs, handsome mirror back cabinets, pier tables, corner cabinets, lady's secretariat, easy chairs, rich carved furniture, card table, a sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door single double almiras, clothes and hanging presses, ward robes, bentwood chairs, chest of drawers with mirror attached, iron safe on stand, Singer's hand sewing Machine, rich Durrie and Brussel's carpet, telescopic hall lamp, Hinks, and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, rich glass and crockeryware, best electroplated ware, English ice box, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. Foster, Esq, and others.

The property is on view.

---

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, and at Tardeo, near the Maneckji Petit Mill.

Under the directions of Messrs. Dinshaw Jeejibhoy and Maneckshaw N. Poachkhanawalla, the arbitrators appointed by the present owners of the properties Messrs. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjeaji and Sorabji Framji Poonjeaji and others, (the parties to the agreement of reference, dated the 13th day of December, 1907) Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by the Public Auction, on the days and at the time mentioned below the following valuable landed properties on the premises.

On SATURDAY, 14th November at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.),

PROPERTY at BOHRA BAZAR, FORT.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Bohra Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 322 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 455, New No. 5515, Old Survey No. 818 and New Survey No. 8727 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 2278 and Street Nos. 226, 228 and 230, Bohra Bazar Street, and A. Ward No. 2485, Street No. 82 and 84, Maruti Street and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hussenally Abdulally, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Vendors and partly by the property of Sorabji Pestonji, on or towards the East by the said Bohra Bazar Street, and on or towards the West by the said Maruti Lane and the property of Hussonally Abdoolally.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhora Bazar within the Fort of Bombay, in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 5512, Old Survey No. 817, New Survey No. 2-8726 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2277, Street Nos. 222-24 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Pestonji, on or towards the East by the said Bohra Bazar Street and on or towards the West by the property of the said Sorabji Pestonji.

On Wednesday the 18th November at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PROPERTY AT TARDEO.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of leasehold tenure with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Belasis Road, Tardeo, in the city of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 16449, Old Survey No. 105, and New Survey No. 2A-7017 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. Street No. and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Belasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the East by the Government ground and on or towards the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Belasis Road, Tardeo, in the the city of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1759 square yards, or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65-67, New No. 13566, Old Survey No. 105 and New Survey No. 3/7017 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 3842, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the south by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the East by the property of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet (First Baronet of that name) and on or towards the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., or to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

---

## MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

### AQUILA TONIC

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST, BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 19, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots near the Seashore, at the North side of the New Over Bridge, at Chaupati, and at junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road and at the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 2, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1—Abutting on the New Overbridge at Chaupati, near the Seashore. Area about 1,845 square yards.

Plot No. 2—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road and New 60 feet road, about 1,612 square yards.

Plot No. 3—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,400 square yards.

Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The auction sale of all the above plots will be held on Plot No. 2.

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AUCTION SALE of Old and Condemned Stores.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of old and condemned stores such as broken pieces of casks, empty paint cans, varnish and kerosine tins, screw, augur, iron scrap, copying presses, and iron cots, weighing machine, old iron screws, weights, bolts and nuts, hook chain, vices, zinc lining, leather scrap, tin scrap, empty drums, hoop iron, broken furniture, W. I. tanks, crates of tarpaulins, broken packing cases, watering carts, old manila rope, rubber scrap, old files, leather cuttings, copper utensils, medical instruments, theodolite level stands, typewriting machine, gas fittings, traps for flood closet earthenware, screws, wood, iron counter, sunk head of sizes, basins and cisterns for flood closets, earthenware, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

---

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

---

## ILFORD COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

*Senior Form*:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
*Junior Form*:—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

***A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.***

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

*Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.*

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).

*For Prospectus and further particulars apply to*

THE PRINCIPAL.

---

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL

## SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.
SCURVY.
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

---

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20". Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

## SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists, Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room. Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

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### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £310,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

---

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | " 15,100,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)

Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, Manager
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

---

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

---

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

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LOST.

A BICYCLE, at the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Finder please return to Mr. Pestonjee, Bombay Gymkhana. Reward, Rs. 10.

---

REQUIRED an ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly qualified to keep accounts in Single and Double entry. Successful candidate will be on probation for 3 months. Apply stating salary expected and copies of testimonials to

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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### POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

WANTED, for Poona Gymkhana Club, an experienced EUROPEAN SECRETARY. Salary Rs. 450, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 550.

Free quarters are not provided.

An applicant should state age, previous experience of Club management, whether he is a member of any recognised Club and whether married or single.

Copies of testimonials should be submitted; they will not be returned.

Applications will be received up to 31st December, 1908.

Apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

---

WANTED an ENGINEER and SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality, Sind. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem (with horse allowance Rs. 25 per mensem), rising by yearly increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 400 per mensem (provided satisfaction be given; the yearly increment is subject to sanction by the Board yearly). Applicant must hold a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering and must have experience in Water Works, Drainage, Road making, &c. Applications with attested copies of testimonials and particulars of educational qualifications, previous employments, age and nationality should reach the President, Municipality, Sukkur, Sind, by the 1st December, 1908.

The selected candidate will be required to join within 15 days from the date of receipt by him of the order of appointment, and to furnish a security for Rs. 5,000.

---

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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### S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced, Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

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## BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

### DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

---

## WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to anyone, on ten days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cranks Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

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## BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 36 0 | Rs 30 0 |
| Half-yearly | " 15 12 | " 11 [illegible] |
| Quarterly | " 7 8 | " [illegible] |
| Monthly | " 3 0 | " 3 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly | " 20 0 | " 16 8 |
| Quarterly | " 10 10 | " [illegible] |
| Monthly | " 3 12 | " [illegible] |

SINGLE COPY — ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Re. 1, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... ... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ... ... ... ... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated ... the name and address of the sender ... Rs. 2 for the first ... Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion [illegible]
Second do. [illegible]
Third do. [illegible]
Fourth do. [illegible]
Fifth and upwards [illegible]
Minimum charge [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double [illegible]

For Advertisements which are to be [illegible] time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY [illegible]
OVERLAND [illegible]
AND WEEKLY [illegible]

Yearly [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.
Have now on view an exceptional display of
NOVELTIES
Selected with discrimination in
PARIS
nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.
ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.
36 MEADOWS STREET; 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Overdale 2,240 tons, Captain J. White arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 3,934 tons, Captain R. Handerson arrived in harbour on Monday from London via Karachi with a general cargo and explosives and Mrs. Perkins as a passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain H Bamber arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c with a general cargo 119 cases opium 3 horses and Major Taylor, Mr. Stubbs and 175 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia 2,304 tons, Captain M Dabcevich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Fullala, 2,701 tons, Captain W. Allen, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J. M. Wright sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain C. J. Ansen will sail to-day for Bengkalis with ballast.

The Shah Line steamer Shah Ameer, 1,921 tons, Captain R. A. S. Harrison, sailed yesterday for Busreh with ballast.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

### IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence......Lt E Stocken ........R I Marine
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson ..........R I Marine

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aleana | 2311 | Morgan | W & A G & Co |
| Arcadia | 3574 | Hayward | P & O Co |
| Abbotsford | 2852 | Scroggie | The Bombay & Co |
| Braziliana | 2438 | Tunblyo | Cary Bros Co |
| Bahadur | 2986 | Cubbin | T Morrison & Co |
| Brand | 1519 | Evensen | W & A Graham & Co |
| ongella | 2022 | House | R A Willis |
| lematis | 2329 | Davies | James Mackintosh & Co |
| rusader | 2759 | Melburn | R A Willis |
| intra | 1917 | Kaselvurn | M M & Co |
| evanha | 478 | Hide | P & O Co |
| umra | 762 | Cole | M M & Co |
| rankley | 2618 | Yell | T M & Co |
| ydra | 860 | Siqueland | F F Campbell & Co |
| eichorva | 2572 | Nicholas | T Morrison & Co |
| swick | 515 | Webb | S Dharamsi & Co |
| irley Bank | 2092 | Kerr | W & A G & Co |
| t Templor | 4601 | Gihilt | W & A Graham & Co |
| ilkarran | 2413 | Smith | The Bombay Co |
| enly | 2829 | Wilson | W & A G & Co |
| oodiana | 2124 | Ross | M M & Co |
| dy Gordon | 316 | Butler | M M & Co |
| elbourne | 2394 | Stafford | Finlay Muir & Co |
| awab | 2041 | Olden-Col | T M & Co |
| verdale | 2240 | White | ......... |
| ueda | 4944 | Cooper | M M & Co |
| inaldo | 2791 | Pickering | F M & Co |
| anctoria | 2378 | Ward | The Bombay Co |
| ingapore | 2786 | Taylor | K Nixon & Co |
| hah Najam | 2751 | Foster | Shah S N Co |
| hah Nawaz | 2523 | Baldwin | Shah S N Co |
| rathdee | 2846 | White ...Baltimore | W & A G & Co |
| alda | 3438 | Brown | M M & Co |
| eirstad | 607 | Tanarge | F F C & Co |
| rathfillan | 2816 | Hilton | W & A G & Co |
| rlana | 3384 | Brooks ......N F | M M & Co |
| earmouth | 2339 | Catto | The Bombay Co |
| ildenfels | 3559 | Oenker | W & A G & Co |
| aroonga | 1608 | Bamber......P Gulf | M M & Co |
| mbesi | 2415 | Baker | ......... |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 3.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clan Leslie | 2499 | Goodwin | C'gong | 5-11 | F M & Co |
| Morocco | 2477 | Maclaren | Hull | 5-11 | F Muir & Co |
| & R Devanha | 4785 | Bide | S'ghai | 11-11 | P & O Co |
| Mazagon | 3279 | Lowe | Calcutta | 5-11 | M M & Co |
| Haidari | 1563 | De Lorme | Jeddah | 10-11 | B & P S N Co |
| Rinaldo | 2792 | Rickering | Hull | N F | F M & Co |
| Tona | 146 | Shepherd | Jeddah | 8-11 | Shah S N Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2567 | Webb | Jeddah | 9-11 | Essajee |
| Vauxhall | 2316 | Bradbaring | Manchester | 6-11 | R A W |
| Birkhall | 2758 | Jones | M'borough | 9-11 | S Smidt & Co |
| E Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | A'werp | 23-11 | M M & Co |
| ahmani | 1873 | Geddie | Jeddah | 6-11 | B & P S N Co |
| Offside L | | | | | |
| svati | 443 | Ismail | repairing | | Bo S N Co Ld |
| rio | 1613 | Baldwin | Jeddah | 8-11 | G Jeewajee |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| ri | 553 | Mahomed | B'nagar | 4-11 | Bo S N CoLd |

#### ICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | Allen | Rangoon | 4-11 | M M & Co |
| [illegible] | | | L'pool | 11-11 | W & A G & Co |
| [illegible] | | Leary | Genoa | 6-11 | K N & Co |
| [illegible] | 43 | Mocker | Kobe | 4-11 | N Y Kaisha |
| [illegible] | | y | M'borough | 7-11 | J M & Co |
| [illegible] | | t | Calcutta | 3-11 | T M & Co |
| [illegible] | | | Antwerp | 4-11 | M M & Co |
| [illegible] | | ich | Trieste | 16-11 | A L S N Co |
| [illegible] | | Greenborn | K'chi | 5-11 | K Nixon & Co |
| [illegible] | | | anghai | 24-11 | P & O Co |
| [illegible] | | | London | 7-11 | P & O Co |
| [illegible] | | | | 6-11 | B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee |

#### LS.

| nder. | From |
|---|---|
| son | London, Oct 2 |
| [illegible] | Calcutta, Oct 21 |
| ich | Trieste, Oct 10 |
| [illegible] | Busreh, Oct 22 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Shah Ameer s...... | Harrison ... | Busreh, &c |
| | Nadir s ........... | Wright .. .. | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Fultala, Allen, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Washington, Ansen, for Bengkalis.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Chupra, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Strathdee, for Baltimore, &c.
„ Bohemia, for Trieste, &c.
„ Rehmani, for Jedah, &c.
„ Alavi, for Jedah, &c.
„ Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.

### ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

| ARRIVALS. | | | DEPARTURES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Vessels. | From | Date | To |
| June 21 | Petronia | Copenhagen | | |
| Oct. 10 | Evandale | Cardiff | | |
| | Baron Balfour | Swakim | 17 | Calcutta |
| 15 | H M S Fox | Berbera | | Sea |
| 17 | Falcon | Somali Coast | 18 | Somali Coast |
| | Isla de Panay | Manila | | Barcelona |
| 18 | Prinz Ludwing | Bremen | 18 | Yokohama |
| | Savoia | Busreh | 19 | Hamburg |
| | Marmora | London, | 18 | Bombay |
| | Sk. Berkhud | Perim | 19 | Perim |
| | Cranley | Manila | | London |
| | Magdeburg | Hamburg | 20 | Malbourn |
| | Clan McIver | Madras | 19 | London |
| | Dutch Cruiser Hertog Hendrick | Batavia | | Suez |
| 19 | Tuna | Benadir Coast | 21 | Hodeida |
| | Budrie | Jeddah | 20 | Bombay |
| 20 | Ceylon | Calcutta | | London |
| | Woodcock | Hodeida | 21 | Mucalla |
| | Peloro | GenoaviaRSea | | Genoa viaRSea |
| | Snorri Sturluson | Tonsborg | 23 | Nagasaki |
| 21 | Armond Behic | Marseilles | 21 | China |
| | Avristan | Manchester | | Persian Gulf |
| | R Rubattino | Bombay | | Genoa |
| | H M S Fox | Sea | | |
| | Wildenfels | New York | 23 | Bombay |
| | A Vispucci | Mussowa | 21 | Mussawa |
| | Cardiganshire | London | | China |
| | Arabistan | Do. | 22 | Zanzibar |
| | Binger | D'Jibouti | | D'Jibouti |
| | Victoria | Sydney | | London |
| 22 | Arcadia | Bombay | | |
| | Salsette | Marseilles | 22 | Bombay |
| | Sardinia | London | | Calcutta |
| | Ormidale | Salif | | Do. |
| | Majidi | Bombay | 24 | Jeddah |
| | Euphrate | Busreh | 23 | Odessa |
| | Bremen | Bremen | | Sydney |
| 23 | Jinga | Glasgow | 24 | Bombay |
| | Falcon | Berbera | | |
| | Keneh | Red Sea Ports | | |
| | Islami | Jeddah | | |

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Persia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay arrived on the 1st instant at Naples.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, outward bound passed Suez on the 31st ultimo and is due here on the morning of the 11th instant.

The same Co's steamer Scindia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 31st ultimo.

## DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 3.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, Groft Mody and Co ; 750 cwts wheat sweeping and flour, H Canji ; 5,026 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 157½ cwts condiments and curry powder, Merwanjee Poonjiaji and Sons ; 400 cwts nical silver cuttings G A Hoosen and Co ; 132 bales goat hair and wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 62 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 6,306 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 30 bales wool, H Mehta and Co ; 26 bales cotton-waste, S Ramji ; 80 bales wool, L Hurbhum : 55 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 450 cwts deelseed, Baner and Krause.

### FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—49 bales hides and skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 37 bales hides and skins, H O H Moosa ; 36 bales hides H N and H Essa ; 69 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 29 bales hides, R M Kooka ; 26 bales hides and skins, R Moloobhoy ; 8 bales hides, H A Oomer, 175 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 70 bales hemp, R Mancherji ; 30 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 1 case ivory, A Ahmed ; 163 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 14 bales carpets, King King and Co.

### FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—112½ cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.
Elysia s—220 casks skins, H M Halim.

### FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—4,600 cwts bone-meal, Groft Mody and Co ; 6,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2 pots andropogan, Baner and Krause.

### FOR ROTTERDAM.

Marmora s—15 cwts mica Cox's Shipping Agency.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—1,740 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Florida s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 1,600 cwts castorseed, J Facheri.

### FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Florida s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

### FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—500 myrabollams, W Becher.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 8,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

### FOR HAVRE.

Walton Hall s—1,516 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

### FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—54 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—60 cwts dryfruits, V Narpall and Co.
Devanha s—1,140 bales twist, 175 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.
Devanha s—400 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

### FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 900 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

### FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

### EUROPE.

### MARRIAGE.

PATON—HADDEN—At London, on Monday, November 2, Nigel F. Paton, Bombay, to Innes Mabel, elder daughter of Major-General Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.
NOTE 1. QUININE makes your head ache. CHIRETTONES do not.
NOTE 2. QUININE costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets. CHIRETTONES cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. QUININE does not suit Everybody. CHIRETTONES do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. QUININE is disagreeable. CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter ; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 7-54m., 8-29a. Low water, 1-22m., 2-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m. ; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m. ; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

### THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 5.—Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 7-5 p.m. New French Press Company, 7, Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 8-50m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-9a.

Friday, November 6.—P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with the English mails of 23rd October, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Arrival of H. E. Lady Clarke per mail steamer. Departure of H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 9-15 a.m. Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 9-38m., 10-19a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-54a.

Saturday, November 7.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-21m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-28a.

Sunday, November 8.—21st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-1m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-2a.

Monday, November 9.—High Court re-opens after October vacation. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 3-56m., 5-36a.

Tuesday, November 10.—Tata Iron and Steel Company, Navsari Buildings, 3 p.m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 0-26m., 0-16a. Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.

Lecture.—Swami Shri Keshavananji will deliver a lecture in Hindi to-day at 5 p.m. in the hall of the Framjee Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao. Subject.—Our duty towards Motherland from a religious point of view."

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Australien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. on the 7th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 12 noon the same day.

The Byramjee Jejeebhoy Charitable Institution.—Mr. Subramany Iyer, the Principal of this Institution, has resigned his post and gone to take charge of the office of manager of a Swadeshi Bank. Mr. Pallonjee D. Pavri, first Assistant Teacher and Vice-Principal of the Institution, has been appointed to act in his place.

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Washington Post | J P Sousa |
| Fantasia | Paul Jones | Planquette |
| Valse | Die Hydropaten | Gung'l |
| Serenade | Sizilutta | Von Blon |
| Selection | Havana | Leslie Stuart |
| Caprice | The Whistler & his Dog | A Pryor |

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# THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

The depression in the Bay is still off the South Coromandel Coast and the one off the Malabar Coast is very feebly marked.

The rainfall due to the disturbance has only been local in South India. In Upper Burma the rainfall has been nearly general; in Lower Burma, local and isolated falls have also occurred East of North-east India, the Central Provinces, Bombay and the Deccan. The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy and Akyab two inches; Minbu and Yamethin, one ; Thayetmyo, Maymyo and Lashio, half; Chittagong three; Silchar, one and a half; Pachmarhi and Waltair, half ; Nellore, six; Madras, two.

Clouds have spread Northwards and now cover the whole Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Burma and the greater part of north-east India, being heavy on the East Coast and in Central Burma.

Humidity is normal or in defect in West Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay and the Deccan.

Temperature is moderate or in excess, while in Central Burma it has become moderate in defect.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Burma and the East Coast of South India.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department.

NOVEMBER 3.

Storm signal—No appreciable change since yesterday.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced, Cotton crop accounts continue; favourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Crops prospects generally good.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat being sown. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | 85·1 | 70·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muskat | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Multan | 85·3 | 56·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rawalpindi | 79·9 | 44·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Lahore | 86·4 | 49·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sirsa | 87·3 | 51·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala | 85·5 | 45·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Delhi | 85·7 | 61·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Agra | 88·0 | 59·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mainpuri | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhansi | 87·5 | 65·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cawnpore | 90·4 | 56·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad | 90·1 | 57·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jacobabad | 90·1 | ? | ... | 0·00 |
| Karachi | 92·0 | 68·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ajmer | 85·4 | 59·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jaipur | 87·2 | 58·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Kotah | 90·0 | 70·1 | ... | 0 |
| Bhuj | 91·6 | 62·0 | ... | 0 |
| Dwarka | 93·3 | 67·2 | ... | 0 |
| Veraval | 93·7 | 69·3 | ... | 0 |
| Rajkot | 94·9 | 59·2 | ... | 0 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 95·6 | 62·5 | ... | 0 |
| Surat | 92·6 | 69·6 | ... | 0 |
| Ahmedabad | 96·6 | 70·7 | ... | 0 |
| Deesa | 95·8 | 64·4 | ... | 0 |
| Neemuch | 89·0 | 64·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Indore | 93·1 | 67·6 | ... | 0·01 |
| Jubbulpore | 84·0 | 61·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Saugor | 83·1 | 61·5 | 0·21 | 0·21 |
| Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khandwa | 95·2 | 67·6 | 0·07 | 0·07 |
| Akola | 92·7 | 71·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Amraoti | 90·8 | 67·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Nagpur | 89·1 | 67·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Chanda | 86·5 | 60·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Raipur | 85·7 | 63·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bombay | 86·3 | 76·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ratnagiri | 86·8 | 75·9 | ... | 0·20 |
| Mormugao | 87·5 | 77·2 | ... | 0.00 |
| Karwar | 88·8 | 73·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Malegaon | 96·4 | 68·1 | 0·10 | 0·10 |
| Ahamednagar | 89·9 | 70·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Poona | ? | 69·2 | 0·37 | 0·37 |
| Sholapur | 91·8 | 66·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bijapur | 91·2 | 66·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Belgaum | 87·3 | 65·6 | ... | 0·26 |
| Aurangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 88·9 | 64·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Hyderabad | 89·8 | 65·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mangalore | 86·2 | 76·4 | ... | 0·03 |
| Calicut | 82·3 | 74·1 | ... | 0·48 |
| Cochin | 86·7 | 75·3 | 0·60 | 0·63 |
| Colombo | 84·5 | 78·5 | 0·08 | 0·78 |
| Masulipatam | 84·8 | 75·1 | 0·08 | 0·03 |
| Bellary | 93·5 | 67·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cuddapah | 88·7 | 72·6 | 0·02 | 0·02 |
| Madras | 86·5 | 74·5 | 2·16 | 7·77 |
| Bangalore | 72·3 | 65·3 | ... | 3·07 |
| Coimbatore | 82·4 | 68·8 | ... | 0·79 |
| Trichinopoly | 84·1 | 73·8 | 0·29 | 0·53 |
| Negapatam | 80·4 | 73·5 | 0·06 | 1·53 |

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is in defect in the South-West Punjab but is equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Ambala, Winds are south-easterly at Multan, north-north-westerly at Rawalpindi and west-south-westerly at Delhi ; the other stations have calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear over the whole division. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has become normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has generally increased but is still in defect at Jaipur and Karachi while it is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal everywhere but night temperature is in excess in South Rajputana. Winds are north-easterly at Karachi and east-south-easterly at Jaipur ; the other stations report calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in West Central India but is normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is generally normal ; the minimum is high in West Central India and Gujarat but normal or in defect elsewhere. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0·21in. of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture over nearly the whole division. Day temperature continues in excess in the extreme Western districts but is now normal elsewhere; night temperature is higher than usual at most stations. Winds are westerly at Akola, south-easterly at Saugar and north-easterly at Amraoti and Raipur, while the other stations have calms.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mormugao but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are east-south-easterly at Bombay and north-north-westerly or northerly at the other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·37 in. of rain and Malegaon a light fall. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the North Bombay Deccan but over the rest of the division cloud has increased and is now moderate in amount. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally higher than usual while night temperature is normal except in the North Bombay Deccan where the excess is maintained. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

General Remarks.—The depression in the south-west of the Bay has further intensified and its centre appears to be about 150 miles nearly to the east of Madras. Rainfall has, however, decreased at Madras which is the only place reporting any precipitation of importance. The depression to the west of the Malabar Coast is however less well-marked to-day owing to the general fall of pressure over the whole reporting area and to the approach to the Coromandel Coast of the cyclone in the Bay.

The only fall of rain has been at Cochin 0·60 in.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Coromandel Coast and local rain elsewhere in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd November was 29·763 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th November.

1 Programme of parades for the week ending Saturday the 7th inst.

To-day, Wednesday the 4th inst.—There will be a parade for all Recruits of the current season at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki Sword and Carbine.
Thursday 5th inst—Nil.
Friday 6th inst—Nil.
Saturday 7th inst.—There will be Class Firing and practice shooting at the Santa Cruz Range.
Train leave Church Gate Station, 3-5 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
for Officer Commanding B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th November.

485 E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

486. PARADE.

The corps will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. for C. B. S. C. Gun Drill.

Dress Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits, Plain cloths.

487. RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 8th instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head Quarters Office.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th November.

517.—Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

To-day Wednesday, 4th instant—"M" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 5th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 15 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 6th instant—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday, 7th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

518 Musketry—Sunday 8th instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing (2nd period only.)

519 Transfer—No 5312 Cadet V F Murray, is transferred from "H" to "A" Coy in the rank of Volunteer.

520 Reference Battalion Order No 513 dated 29th October 1908 No 5839 Vol T Thorley is transferred to "A" Coy and not "C" as therein stated.

521. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 1st November to 31st December 1908 to No. 4126 Vol P E Hegan, "D" Coy.

522.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company :—

No 6502 Cyclist H C Pitt.

523 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 3rd November is published for information :—

No 1309. Temporary leave of absence is granted to Captain A L Cartwright, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from the 4th to 19th November both dates inclusive.

524 Lieut J E B Hotson will perform the duties of Adjutant during the temporary absence of leave of Capt and Adjt A L Cartwright.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Judging by the number of seats booked at Soundy's & Co., yesterday, for the season of Mr. Hugh Ward's London Comedy Co. there should be a packed house of the Empire Theatre on Saturday next. Those who intend to be present should secure their seats early. "The Man from Mexico," which is the opening piece, is described as a farcical success which has become bracketed with such famous comedies as "Charley's Aunt" and "The Private Secretary."

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# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," Simla October 30.)

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C A Conybeare is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 3rd November or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Major E R Parry, I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the jail department, with effect from the 23rd March 1907.

Mr H L Bell Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to be a temporary additional Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, with effect from the 12th November.

The services of Lieutenant B N Abbay, 27th Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Reverend J F W Gompertz, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th December.

The Reverend C H Barlow, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th October.

Mr. S Eardley-Wilmot, C I E, is permitted to retire from the service of Government. Mr F Beadon Bryant, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to be Inspector General of Forests, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. O'Brien, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. A. W. Smart, Deputy Examiner of Accounts is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—W. B. Gordon, C. I. E. to be Chief Engineer 2nd Class 9th April ; T. Butler, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 9th April ; C. H. Hutton, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, 9th April ; W. B. Gwyther, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd Class temporary rank, 4th May ; B. K. Finnimore, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, 4th May, E. G. Foy, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 18th May ; E. R. Gardiner, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class permanent, 18th May.

Mr. G Clendening, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer and is posted to Burma.

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. L. R. Weir, a probationer for the Political Department, was appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Resident at Gwalior, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th May to the 22nd August.

Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the 13th October.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. R. Jones, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the same office during the absence on leave of Mr. Sarkar, or until further orders.

Mr. W. A. Kelly, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office Delhi, is, with effect from the 25th of September granted privilege leave for two months and five days and furlough for one year nine months and twenty-six days in continuation.

Mr. A. C. Gupta is posted temporarily as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, with effect from the 25th of September.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. A. S. Judge, a Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days combined with furlough for twelve months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 19th November or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. W D. R. Prentice, I. C. S., an Assistant Collector, Class III (at present officiating in Class II), in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate as a Collector, Class III, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. S. Judge, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. H. C. Gowan, B. A., I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 31st October.

### ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General J. W. G. Tulloch, C. B. Indian Army, Deputy Adjutant-General, to be a Brigade Commander in an existing vacancy and to retain the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 21st October.

Colonel W. E. Bunbury, Indian Army, to be a Deputy Adjutant-General and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, vice Brigadier-General J. W. G. Tulloch, C. B. Dated 21st October.

The following appointment to the staff of the Mohmand Field Force is notified:—Captain E. E. Barwell 57th Rifles, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General 1st Brigade, vice Captain A. G. Stuart 40th Pathans, appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Divisional Head-Quarters.

The following promotions are made. To be Colonel.—21st October, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W E Bunbury, Indian Army. Captains to be Majors.—8th October, Nicholas Blake Dunscombe, 128th Pioneers 29th October William Bradley Hickie, Supply and Transport Corps Harold Charles Hill, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, William Cotton French, 3rd Queen Alexandera's own Gurkha Rifles, William Pitt Hayden Supply and Transport Corps Alexander Leigh Tarver, D S O 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Gilbert Bailey, 104th Wellesley Rifles. Torquil John McLeod, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Walter Fitz Gerald Bourne, 10th Jats. Arthur Ditmas Cox, 69th Punjabis. George William Guy Lindesay, 35th Sikhs. Harry Leith Tomkins, D S O 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Lawrence Elgar McConaghey, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st August.

Major-General Leonard William Christopher, C B Indian Army, is placed on the retired list with effect from the 7th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kavasji Cursetji Sanjana, Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd October.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Lieutenant Arthur John Valentine Palmer, V D to be Captain, vice Moore resigned. Dated 2nd June.

### RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. D. D. Wilson Executive Engineer, is on return from leave, appointed Junior Government inspector of Railway's Circle No. 6.

Messrs. Samuel Duncan Manson and Cecil Newland Parker, Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are posted to the North Western Railway.

Mr. T. W. E. S. Wrench, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3 of that establishment from the 7th to the 21st August inclusive.

Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, from the 7th to the 21st August inclusive.

Mr. H. M. Gardew, Locomotive Superintendent Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of that railway in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. R. K. Biernacki on privilege leave.

Lieutenant J. R. Marryat, R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The services of Mr. J. Willcock, Superintending Engineer, are lent to the Burma Railway Company Limited, with effect from the 11th October.

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VICAR COMMENDS CUTICURA
Which Brought Him Relief from Affection of Face and Forehead —Tried Several Other Remedies and Consulted Two Physicians.
IN MIDST OF BUSY LIFE SENDS LETTER OF PRAISE
DUNKIRK VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM, July 10, 1907
"Dear Sir:—I am very busily engaged in preparation for the reopening of our parish church which has delayed my reply to your recent letter. I may tell you that I have been vicar of this parish since January 1864, and am now in my eighty-fifth year. My ailment affected my face and forehead. It commenced five or six years ago and I had recourse to several remedies and consulted two physicians. After a while I happened to read an advertisement about Cuticura and determined to give it a trial. So I began with the Cuticura Soap, then purchased Cuticura Ointment, then added the Resolvent, for which I have substituted the Pills. Now I consider myself virtually cured and neither trouble doctor, nor myself, nor any one else about skin affections. I have much pleasure in recommending Cuticura Remedies. I use no other soap but Cuticura for my face and hands.
"Yours very truly, W. J. Springett."
ECZEMAS
And Other Itching, Torturing Humours Cured by Cuticura.
Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment afford instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, crusted humours, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings of infancy and childhood, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and permanent cure, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies fail.
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.
Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

DIEU ET MON DROIT
TO H.M. THE KING.
BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal"
Scotch Whisky
Sold Everywhere.

Try the Effect of a little
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible — especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better chance, and is the shorter method as well.
"Paisley Flour" is Brown and Polson's raising powder.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by Chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
[illegible]

# CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

## DOUBLING KARACHI.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—A week ago we reviewed in brief outline the preliminary steps taken to enlarge and improve upon the facilities to trade which the Port of Karachi at present offers,—the application to Government to so amend the Karachi Port Trust Act as to give the Trustees increased borrowing powers,—the application to Government to permit the preparation of detailed plans of the proposed West Wharfage Scheme,—and the wharf extensions, north and south, completed and in progress, in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Advisory Committee of 1905. We came to the conclusion that with the best intentions in the world on the part of the Trustees and of Government, unless the present rate of progress in respect to the above matters, were considerably augmented, there was but little chance of the present generation of the European community in Karachi seeing the "doubling" of the Port carried to completion. This conclusion will be very strongly emphasised if we examine the rate of progress with regard to the provision of improved facilities for the export and import trades of Karachi. Let us review what has actually been accomplished in the last three years to accommodate our rapidly growing over-sea commerce.

For imports the Advisory Committee recommended an enlargement of the present Mansfield Import Yard. This recommendation was rejected alike by the Port Trustees and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and it was decided to construct forthwith an entirely new yard for imports behind the Native Jetty. This new site has the advantage of adjoining the Native Jetty, the Bunder Road the new Customs and Port Trust offices, and is, moreover, capable of considerable extension in the future. It will be served by lines of rails branching off from the main lines of the N-W Railway which will cross the Bunder Road in the neighbourhood of the present Customs House and be carried thence to Keamari by way of a new bridge across the China creek on the Native Jetty side of the present Napier Mole Bridge. The scheme is approved by all interests, and not a single dissentient voice delays the work of progress. So far, however, all that can be seen to have been accomplished is the erection of a small temporary wooden pier at the south end of the Native Jetty. This we understand will serve as a landing stage for harbour dredgings which will be conveyed thence by a light line of rails to the actual site of the New Import Yard. In connection with this scheme we hear that one curious point has arisen. The N.-W. Railway, after considerable negotiation, have agreed to purchase the old Mansfield Import Yard from the Port Trust at a certain figure. Government (in the form of the Railway Board) have stepped in and indicated that if the Railway take the old Mansfield Yard for their own use, (for building a new, or extending the old Bunder Head Railway Station), than the property must be acquired "for a public purpose" in which case, we presume Government would pay the Trustees only the original cost of the land plus the cost of the buildings thereon instead of the current market value of the property. Such an appropriation of a portion of one of the Trustees' assets,—if carried out—would be an outrageous abuse of Government's powers, and we trust we shall hear nothing further of this extraordinary rumour.

So much for the speedy provision of additional accommodation for imports. With regard to exports, the Advisory Committee recommended the Trustees to abandon the Keamari site altogether as a terminus for receiving produce from up-country, for storing and manipulating the same and for collecting and marshalling the grain, etc. preparatory to sending it on the wharves alongside steamers for shipment. All interests concurred in this recommendation, and a new export yard to be constructed on the site of the present Queen's Road (between Scandal Point Crossing and the Bunder Head Station) was decided upon. In view of the facts that wheat and seeds ordinarily involve but little storing, and manipulation in Karachi preparatory to shipment, and that the N.-W. Railway have no terminal facilities in Karachi capable of dealing with even one-tenth of the wheat export trade (in itself roughly one-third of our total export "trade in value," and considerably more than one-third "in bulk)," it is obvious that a combined Railway Terminus and Port Trust export yard is the most economical solution of the problem of terminal conveniences for the export trade. From the same platforms on which the incoming trains deposit their loads, the grain (after manipulation when necessary) can be reloaded as required for despatch to the ships' sides. The Port Trustees and Railway officials accordingly put their needs together and a great scheme of inward sorting yards, stacking platforms, outward marshalling yards was devised, the cost of which was to be borne a part by the N.-W. Railway and a part by the Karachi Port Trust. To carry out this scheme it was necessary to acquire a large area of unreclaimed and unoccupied land from the Karachi Municipality. In view of the fact that the land was required as much for a grain terminus for the North-Western Railway, as a site whence exporters could conveniently despatch their produce to Keamari for shipment, the Municipal land might have been acquired by the Railway (at the instigation of the Port Trust) for a public purpose, and the Municipality would have been re-imbursed no more than they had actually expended on the site in question. Inasmuch as the land originally handed over by Government to Municipality is in the nature of an endowment,—a source of income from which the Municipality derive the means whereby they carry on their public work, it was recognised on all hands that a forcible retraction of a portion of this endowment would have meant a serious injustice to the Municipality. The Port Trustees accordingly approached the Municipal Commissioners and after protracted negotiations, a sum of six lakhs of rupees was at length decided upon as the figure that represented a fair sale price for the land required by the Port Trustees. Suddenly came a bolt from the blue! The Government of Bombay declined to sanction this sale of Municipal land to the Port Trust except on the condition that Government retained its right to resume the land, if found necessary, for a public purposse. In vain have the Trustees pointed out that the building of a combined Government Railway Terminus and Port Trust export yard is a public purpose. The Bombay Secretariat, so we hear, decline to budge. And as the Karachi Municipality cannot therefore give a clean unhampered title to the land that they propose to sell to the Karachi Port Trust, it is difficult to see how the Trustees can ask the general public to lend them money for investment in a property to which they have no secure right, and which Government retain the power of re-acquiring should they consider it necessary in the public interest so to do. And so it comes to pass that after three years of continuous effort, the exporters of Karachi can detect no more visible signs of the new export yard now than they could in March 1905 when the Expert Advisory Committee recommended its construction! Can this be called satisfactory progress?

Where the whole situation not so exasperating to practical men who desire to see the Port developed with a reasonable approach to business like rapidity, it would be ludicrous in the extreme. On the one hand we find one department of Government pointing out to the N.-W. Ry. that they must not buy property from the Karachi Port Trust in the ordinary way, for developing their terminal facilities, but must acquire it "for a public purpose," and on the other hand we have the spectacle of another department of Government "declining to admit that land for a Government railway terminus is for a public purpose," and suggesting that the Port Trustees should spend public money in erecting such a terminus (to which their right would be liable to interruption) practically at their own risk! In short, the Karachi Port Trust is now invited to spend public money on a property (the export yard) to which it cannot obtain a complete right, whilst that property on which it has already spent public money and to which it has a very good right (the Mansfield Import Yard) may perhaps be taken from it by force below its market value "for a public purpose"! Both proposals are outrageous, and we can only assume that they have been made by Departments of Government but imperfectly acquainted with the situation as a whole and of the relative positions and obligations of the N.-W. Railway and the Karachi Port Trust. Needless to say the attitude of Government in these matters will seriously jeopardize the additional borrowing powers proposed to be given to the Trustees under the amended Port Trust Act. The public will not subscribe money for the Board to invest in Port Trust property if Government retain the right of depriving the Board of that property without full and complete compensation at the current market value of the day. That is quite certain. Unless and until the Bombay Government's position undergoes modification, therefore, we shall see no new export yard.

Let us look at this matter in a practical way. The rapid development of the Port of Karachi is forced upon the Trustees of the Port because of the enlightened policy of the Supreme Government in respect of the magnificent irrigation projects, now in progress and under contemplation in Sind and the Punjab. That policy is further strengthened by the administration of the N. W. State Railway, which, after years of constant hammering at the Government of India, is now at last in a position to greatly increase its powers of transportation to and from the sea-board. If the next link in the chain—the rapid development of the Port of Karachi—is to be further delayed owing to the inability of the Bombay Government to realise the true bearings of the situation, and the necessity for a prompt and statesmanlike treatment of the legislative, financial, and physical aspects of the problem of Port development, then the sooner Karachi goes past the Bombay Government the better. The rapid expansion of the Port of Karachi is after all complementary to the general scheme of commercial development that has found expression in the irrigation and railway policies of the Government of India. To the Government of India than—as we pointed out a week ago—must the situation now be explained, and an appeal be made if Karachi is to be "doubled" in time to deal with the fruits of the great up-country canal schemes now in course of rapid development.

## ENGLISHWOMEN IN NATIVE HOMES.

THE "STATESMAN":—Anyone who studies newspaper advertisements must have noticed a large increase both in the number of Indian gentlemen seeking for English resident governesses and nurses for their children and also in the number of English people applying for such positions. For instance, it is no unusual thing to read:—

"Indian gentleman requires an English governess for his children. Apply to—stating salary required, etc.

And again:—

"Young lady, lately arrived from England, seeks position as companion, or governess. Native family preferred."

I drew the attention of an Indian gentleman to these advertisements a short time ago, and he said:—

"No one knows what is going to happen in India, and how things may change here during the next ten years. Our girls may marry men who do not care for the Purdah system, and we must prepare them for life in the world."

I spoke also to a lady whose business it is to seek situations for English girls and English women, and she told me that Indian situations are generally better paid than similar situations in English families, but she added:—

"I don't think that an English woman ought to go into a native home unless she can speak the languages used by the family and the servants."

Formerly the Court of Wards was the medium used by English persons when they sought for work in native homes, but now the columns of newspapers form the connecting link between native employers and English teachers and nurses. Indian gentlemen say that they do not wish to have in their homes anyone connected with the Government. They seem to think that the Government wants to know all that they do and say, and that a person recommended by a Government agency must be a spy and a reporter. So they sometimes make mistakes. Only the other day I heard of a case of this sort. An Indian gentleman of high rank went to England, and on his return home, he determined that his wife should "break purdah." This is always a difficult and delicate business, because much domestic prejudice has to be combated; in fact, the lady of whom I am writing was in considerable danger for some months, and the cook had to taste in her presence everything that she ate. Having made up his mind that his wife should "break purdah," the Indian gentleman advertised for an English lady who could initiate his wife into English manners and habits and teach her to talk English. He selected from among the applicants a person whom he thought suitable and he wished this person to accompany his wife into local Society. But she did not happen to belong to the same class as the English gentlefolk in the district; and he was put, in consequence, to considerable inconvenience. She did her best, but she was the wrong person for the place. Not liking to explain matters he—the Indian gentleman—began to treat the English companion coldly and to make her feel uncomfortable in his house. His servants quickly imitated his conduct. The English companion gave him a month's notice, and after she went away, she repeated all the details of the process whereby his wife had been made non-purdah, thus turning him into ridicule—a thing which no Indian gentleman can tolerate.

In advertising for an English governess, or nurse testimonials should be asked for and on receiving these the Indian employer would do wisely if he consulted some English lady of his acquaintance, living in the neighbourhood. He should also ask for information as to how the English resident should be treated in his house. Only too often Indian gentlemen imagine that the English governess or nurse "is giving herself airs" or "showing racial superiority," and so on, while all the time she is only behaving as she would do in an English house and to English employers.

English governesses and nurses, on the other hand, seem to go into native houses without due consideration and forethought. Indian employers generally give higher salaries than English people do because the English people they employ do not have meals with the family. This is especially the case in Hindu houses, and an English governess in a Brahmin family told me that the children she taught might not drink water if she was in the room, and their food was thrown away if her shadow fell on it. To provide food for one English person in a native house is very expensive, and the English governess, or nurse, finds that 100 rupees without food in a native house is little or no better than 40 or 50 rupees in an English home with board and lodging. Servants in a native house will not move hand or foot without backsheesh; and as in their eyes the English governess or nurse is paid a small fortune, they expect to receive money for everything that they do. The high salaries paid by the Court of Wards enable English tutors and governesses to save money: but the salaries now offered by Indian employers leave only a very small margin after expenses have been defrayed. Missionaries have been so anxious to introduce education into the zenana that Indian gentlemen are slow to understand that the English standard of comfort is very much higher than their own, and that the English resident must have many things that are in their eyes luxuries. The English woman who goes into a native house should see that the money offered covers living expenses, and remember that to make oneself cheap does not do in England, and is a fatal mistake in India.

In some Native States an English person must have the written consent of the English Resident before accepting a position in a native house, and there is much to be said for this restriction, because in this way the English Resident becomes responsible for the English governess or nurse. In all cases it is best to have an agreement drawn up and signed by both parties, specifying duties, hours, remuneration, notice required for termination of engagement, etc. The English Resident, or the local clergyman, should also be consulted as to accommodation, punctual payments of money, etc. English women who answer native advertisements cannot be too particular concerning details, and should bear in mind that in a house where women are purdah, an English governess or nurse cannot expect to meet with much consideration or respect. A knowledge of the languages used in the district is very necessary. Hindustani at least should be spoken fluently. In a country place the English resident will have little society outside the zenana, and unless she likes native ladies and is fond of Indian children, the engagement will be unfortunate for all parties concerned.

# THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 24th October give the following details:—

### UNITED PROVINCES.

Except for a slight fall in the Naini Tal district and part of Garhwal the week has been rainless. Rain is badly wanted in the eastern and eastern submontane districts where late rice is suffering from drought. Rain is also needed for spring sowings. Standing crops, except rice, are generally in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Malarial fever is widespread and has retarded agricultural operations. Cholera is decreasing. Prices continue very high and with little tendency to fall. Prices have fallen in eight and have risen in five districts. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient.

### PUNJAB.

No rain fell during the week. Ambala is the only district in which rain is needed. Autumn crops are being harvested. The condition and expected yield of standing crops are generally good to average. Prospects are however below average in Gurgaon, Lahore, Gujranwala and Jhang. The outturn of cotton is poor in Sialkot and Gujranwala. Great millet has been damaged by insects in parts of Shahpur and Lyallpur and is in poor condition in Ferozepur. Ploughings and sowings for spring crops are going on. Malarial fever is affecting agricultural operations. Prices are high and show an upward tendency. Cattle are in good condition. Green grass is plentiful.

### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated tracts is generally good throughout and the outturn is expected to be up to the average. Spring sowings continue. Reaping of rice is finished in the Peshawar district but picking of cotton and reaping of maize still continue. The public health is good in Dera Ismail Khan but in the Peshawar and Bannu districts malarial fever is still very prevalent. The condition of cattle is generally good except in some villages in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. Fodder and water are sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan has been re-started. Prices:—wheat 9 3/8 to 12 1/2; maize 10 to 12; gram 10 3-16 to 12 7/8; and bajri 14 3/4 to 15 1/4 seers per rupee.

### JAMMU.

There was no rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 13 seers and maize from 9 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of mild type is prevalent. Fodder is sufficient.

### KASHMIR.

The weather is bright. The condition of the autumn crop is average. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. Spring sowings are going on.

### RAJPUTANA.

Very slight rain is reported at Udaipur. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue but are retarded to some extent in Bharatpur and Dholpur owing to epidemic of fever. Cattle disease is prevalent in some districts of Marwar and Mewar. Fodder is ample. Prices are still generally high, the differences from the normal being most noticeable in Bikaner, Mewar, Kotah, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur. Prices have risen during the week by one seer in Kotah and slightly in Marwar and have fallen by three seers in Kishangarh; by one seer in Bikaner and Mewar and slightly in Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Dholpur and Ajmer.

### CENTRAL INDIA.

No rain fell during the week. Rain is needed in Bundelkhand, parts of Indore and Bhopawar. "Juar" is in ear in Indore. Spring sowings have been hindered in Gwalior for want of rain. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Gwalior Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Spring sowings are in progress elsewhere. Crops are withering for want of rain in Bundelkand, Bhopawar and parts of Indore and have been damaged slightly by insects in Jaora and Bhopal. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in parts of Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere. Relief works and gratuitous relief were closed in the Rewa State on 3rd October.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The nights and mornings are cold and the days warm. The week was rainless. A good shower of rain is needed in most districts and especially in Nimar, Raipur, Buldana and the districts of the Nagpur country. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of land and sowing of spring crops are approaching completion and germination is reported to be satisfactory. Some land usually sown with spring crops remains unsown in Drug for want of rain. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Cattle are doing well. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—wheat and gram in Damoh fell by one seer per rupee; elsewhere prices of food-grains remained stationary or fluctuated slightly.

### FEUDATORY STATES.

Rainfall nil. Harvesting of rice, 'kodon' and 'til' is in progress. Picking of cotton has been started in Sarangarh. Sowing of spring crops continues but a shower will greatly facilitate both sowing and ploughing operations. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. In Sirguja and Chhuikhadan rice fell by five and one seer per rupee respectively. 'Kodon' became cheaper in Chhuikhadan and wheat dearer in Sakti by one and half seer respectively. Gram fell by one seer in Sirguja.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The number of weavers on relief was 13,552.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief during the week was 29,663 a decrease of 2,979.

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorder of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough ofngnist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bharati, Diciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

# INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### COTTON CROPS OF BENGAL.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under the cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·38 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

Explanatory.—This report deals with the progress of sowings of the crops since the publication of the first report in August last and with the general condition of the standing crops.

Character of the season.—The early cotton crop is important in the Sonthal Parganas, Sambalpur, and in Chota Nagpur. The condition of the crop is fair except in parts of the Sonthal Parganas where it has suffered from deficient rain and in Sambalpur and Angul where on the other hand it has suffered from excessive rain in August. The late variety is important in North Bihar and in Singhbhum and Cuttack. It is sown partly before and partly after the rainy season. The general condition of the crop on the areas sown up to this time is reported to be fair. Sowings have not yet commenced in Bankura and Cuttack.

Area sown.—The areas sown this year with the early crop is now reported to be 34,072 acres against 35,341 acres estimated to have been last year.

The area sown with late cotton up to the present is reported to amount to 28,020 acres, as compared with 28,760 acres returned in the first forecast. The decrease is chiefly due to the revision of figures in Saran. Last year's area under this crop was estimated at 34,924 acres.

### INDIGO IN BENGAL.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under indigo in the territory to which the forecast relates has represented some ·367 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India]

Explanatory.—The present forecast deals with the twelve districts which still grow indigo in this Province.

Character of the season.—Climatic conditions were generally unfavourable in all these districts. In North Bihar, where the crop is chiefly cultivated, the young Java plants suffered in consequence of the short rainfall in 1907, and the absence of the Hathiya rains. The February-March sowings of the Sumatra variety yielded a very poor crop and in some places was almost a total failure. The continued drought this year retarded the growth and early manufacture of the Java first cuttings and the failure of the monsoon has also retarded the growth of plants from second cuttings. In the less important indigo-growing districts of Purnea and Monghyr, the crop suffered from drought in the early part of the season, but prospects improved slightly in Purnea later in July and August when the weather was more favourable.

Area sown.—The area sown this year as compared with the two preceding years is noted below:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Area sown in 1908 ... ... | 129,200 |
| " " " 1907 ... ... | 146,800 |
| " " " 1906 ... ... | 137,800 |

The decrease in the area sown this year is due to a dry season.

Character of the crop.—Of the important indigo districts, Saran reports 62 per cent., Champaran 60 per cent., Muzaffarpur 82 per cent. and Darbhanga 65 per cent. of a normal crop, Purnea and Monghyr expect 50 and 58 per cent. crops respectively.

The estimated percentage outturn for Lower Bengal including the minor districts of Bihar amounts to 60 per cent. and that for North Bihar including Monghyr to 66 per cent. The average for the Province is estimated at 65 per cent. of the normal.

Outturn.—The total outturn of the crop for the Province amounts, according to the present district returns, to 22,545 factory maunds.

According to the estimate of Messrs. Moran & Co., the outturn of the indigo crop this year is likely to amount to 20,000 factory maunds.

### RICE CROP IN BENGAL.

[On an average of five years ending 1906-1907, the area under winter rice in the territory to which the forecast relates has represented some 28·2 per cent. of the total area under winter rice in British India.]

Charaeter of the season—Ante-monsoon showers were defective in April, May and the beginning of June. The monsoon did not set in till about the middle of June when heavy showers fell in South-West Bengal. In the rest of the Province, however, the fall during this period was below the normal. In July and August good rain was received, Bihar excepted. The fall was heavy in South-West Bengal in July and in Orissa in both July and August and crops suffered somewhat in consequence in parts of these tracts. In Bihar the rainfall was deficient throughout the season and transplantation could not be effected in unirrigated areas. Short rainfall also affected the growth of the seedlings in many places. Insect pests did damage in Midnapore, in the 24-Parganas and in Jessore. The season has not been unfavourable on the whole, excepting Bihar where prospects are not good.

Area sown—The area cultivated with winter rice this year is reported to be 17,547,700 acres against 19,836,300 acres estimated to have been sown last year. The estimate of the normal area is accepted as 20,832,000 acres. The decrease in this year's area is chiefly due to drought in Bihar at the sowing season.

Outturn.—Appendix I of the report shows that Bankura and Sambalpur estimate more than a normal crop (viz. 120 and 105 per cent, respectively. Burdwan, Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum estimate 100 per cent. crops. Five districts report from 90 to 99 per cent. crops, four districts from 80 to 89 per cent, and six districts from 70 to 79 per cent. crops. Gaya and Darjeeling submit estimates of a 69 per cent. crop; Champaran a 62 per cent. crop, while Nadia, Shahabad and Monghyr return estimates of 59, 55 and 52 per cent. of the normal outturn. In the remaining 6 districts, the following outturns are anticipated:—Bhagalpur (47 per cent.), Saran (43 per cent.), Purnea (41 per cent.), Patna (37 cent.), Muzaffarpur (36 per cent.) and Darbhanga (20 per cent.), Recent rain has improved prospects in Bihar.

The outturn of the Province according to the district returns now received amounts to 80 per cent. of a normal crop.

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THE statesman who divides with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand the responsibility for having re-opened the Eastern question, is one of the most secretive persons in the world. No one takes such elaborate pains to conceal his real thoughts, even on trivial subjects, as Baron Lexa von Aehrenthal, and even the statesmen who are supposed to be in his confidence rarely have any notion of what he thinks of themselves or their projects.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

LIMERICK LACE.

Limerick lace has suddenly risen from its former lowly position in the lace kingdom to the giddy heights of popularity. One of the greatest advantages with regard to lace of this description lies in the fact that lessons are by no means essential, even should the beginner fail to know anything about Carrickmacross, its sister lace. A good pattern, net, two kinds of thread, and a frame constitute the only requirements. The net—which is to be had at shops which make a speciality of this lace, and measures about a yard in width—costs about 1s. 9d. a yard, and the frame 4s. to 6s. The reels of thread come to a few pence, whilst although, the charge for a pattern may vary from 2s. to 6s. or 7s., it can be used over and over again, and the design may—in the case of a large one—be adapted to practically any shaped article, from a collar band to a cuff or jabot.

STARTING WORK.

The net foundation, the mesh of which must be round instead of square, must first of all be stretched on the wooden frame. This resembles in shape those which are used for church work or other embroidery. Most workers stitch a couple of lengths of strong webbing, both at the top and bottom of the frame, and fold in addition a piece of unbleached calico over the woodwork on the uprights so as to simplify fixing the material. The net, cut to the desired shape, is then pinned on the webbing and calico care being used to see that it is not stretched or pulled in any way, but lies fairly taut and perfectly even. Sewing should then be substituted for the pins, and the design tacked on under the net, avoiding, of course, sewing over the outline of the pattern. The two threads most in use for fine lace are No. 250 for darning the groundwork of the design, together with a coarser one, i. e., 120 for outline work, the same thread in the latter case being, in fact, employed which is used for Carrickmacross appliqué. A fine needle is necessary, while the thread must be used double, the two ends together being passed through the eye, and again through a loop formed by winding the ends round the finger, and then passing the needle through and finally drawing the small knot right up to the shank of the needle head. Although most of the work consists of filling out the pattern with close darning, the outline must first of all be defined. This is simply done with a needleful of the coarser cotton, darning in and out of the meshes, and following the design closely. Sharp angles must be shunned, whilst dragging is a danger which must be sedulously avoided if the lace, when released from the frame, is to be flat and even. When the outlining is finished, the centres of the leaves and petals are filled up by the Limerick darning stitch. This must be done slowly and with infinite pains, irregular work soon showing itself and marring completely the evenness of the pattern. A single thread is generally used, and this is attached to one side and brought across from outline to outline, until the space is filled in, when a cross darning effect is gained by proceeding in "grill" fashion across it from side to side, only the meshes of the net itself, however, being picked up. When the inside of leaves and flowers, as well as the border or scroll work of design, has been filled in with darning, the most interesting part of the work can be begun, which is represented by the lace stitches. Petals and calyces of flowers, the centre spaces where conventional patterns are concerned, the intervals between leaves and buds or full-blown blossoms, can each in turn be filled in with all the beautiful stitches which make this lace so varied and attractive. In addition to tint and satin stitches there are herring-bone, horizontal cross and diagonal, as well as wip stitches and many others to be learnt, all of which are however easily learnt by investing in a manual of instructions, which can be bought for a few pence at most fancy needlework shops.

# CONSPIRATOR'S STORY.

## The Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon III.

A PERSON describing himself as Comte Camillo de Rudio, who was one of the conspirators in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor Louis Napoleon in 1858, has been found by American reporters living at Los Angeles, California, with his wife an Englishwoman, formerly Miss Eliza Booth.

De Rudio says he was reprieved, after being sentenced to death for his part in the conspiracy, and was sent to a French penal colony, whence he escaped to the United States, and fought in the Northern Army during the Civil War.

He declares that Francesco Crispi was concerned in the plot, and suggests that Crispi threw one of the three bombs that killed ten persons, injured 150, and shattered the carriage in which the Emperor and Empress were seated. This is his story, as related in a telegram from San Francisco to the "New York Herald":—

"The conspiracy was vaster than the historians relate.

"Many other persons beside those usually mentioned were involved.

### FRANCESCO CRISPI.

"Half an hour before the attempt, and just as Orsini and I were turning the corner into the Rue Lepelletier, a man with a long moustache came close to us and said in a low voice to Orsini: 'How goes the business? Is all well?'

"'All's well,' Orsini replied, in the same low whisper. The man with the long moustache grasped his hand and passed on.

"'That's Francesco Crispi,' I remarked to Orsini.

"He replied, with a slight tinge of irritation: 'I didn't suppose you knew him.'

"Twelve bombs were prepared. Only three were thrown. We had learned that the Emperor and Empress would drive to the opera about eight o'clock. Orsini and I had gone to a little wine shop near by, and had had some refreshments.

"Presently we heard the Emperor's carriage approaching, surrounded by guards and outriders. We took our place near the front of the Opera House. The police and soldiers formed about the front of the carriage, and the crowd pressed close in.

### THE FIRST BOMB.

"As the carriage drew up I could observe Gomez across the street. Then I saw his arm swing back and I whispered to Orsini to crouch, as Gomez was about to throw his bomb. Just as I whispered to Orsini came the explosion. Gomez had aimed badly and killed some soldiers who formed a cordon round the spot where Orsini and I were standing. I was not hurt but Orsini was wounded over the right eye by a flying splinter.

"As the blood in flowing blinded him, he, to wipe the blood away laid his bomb, which was wrapped in a handkerchief on the ground. It was found there that evening by a passer-by, who, kicking it, almost exploded it. It was given to the authorities.

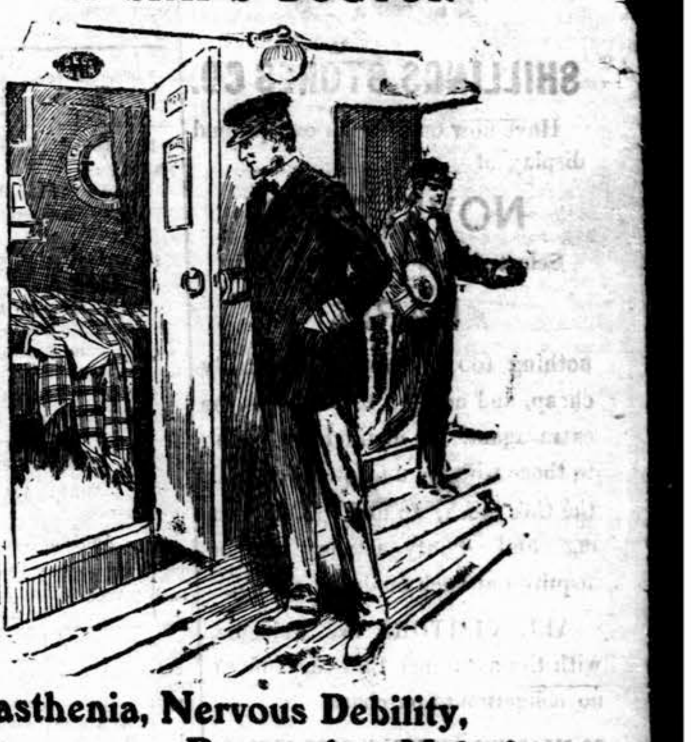
### THE SECOND BOMB.

"In the midst of the confusion produced by Gomez's bomb I passed over the dead bodies amid the distracted cordon. The carriage door had been opened, and the Emperor and Empress were alighting. I approached as close as possible to the vehicle, and, taking the bomb from my pocket, threw it at their feet. It blew the carriage to pieces and killed the horses and a chamberlian. The Emperor was unhurt, but the Empress was slightly wounded.

"They passed at once into the Opera House, and I am told sat through the performance.

"Who hurled the third bomb? I leave this to the historians."

A SHIP'S DOCTOR



Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

**Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.**

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Brain-Fag |
| Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Backache | Stomach Disorders | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors; Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

*Wholesale Agents:*—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

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NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

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EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

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MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

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SAINT-RAPHAË

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGEST

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases*
*and Convalescence, to young women, children and the*
*climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal m

*Each bott's of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in add*
*trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT co*
*all others by its purety and*
*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-
SPENCER & Cº, Sole Agents for Madras. — [illegible]

## THE PAST GOLF SEASON IN ENGLAND.

As regards important competitions the curtain may be said to have been rung down on the golfing season with the end of the "News of the World" Tournament. The game, however, continues the whole year round and so unfortunately do its politics. Such of the golfing public as are not already heartily bored with the subject are still awaiting the reports of those bodies who have been discussing the rotation of courses for the amateur championship and the possible alterations in the conduct of that competition.

These reports are not awaited with any passionate interest, because of a very general conviction that nothing in particular will be done. Certainly it would occasion great surprise if any change were made in the conditions under which the amateur championship is played for. There is only one practicable change, and that is to have a qulifying competition by score play. Yet of all those who grumble at the competition as it is at present, very few are prepared to go to this length. In one sense there is probably no greater need now for a process of weeding out than there was when the championship was first instituted. A glance at the results of the first round or two in early championships reveals many defeats by nine up and eight to pay and other large margins. The victims were propaply unknown players who were quite incapoble of coping with the great men who crushed them so unmercifully. Their preliminary extermination by qualifying round was never suggested owing to the smallness of the total number of entries, and also, perhaps, because the unknowns rarely, if the ever, took liberty of defeating the champions. Nowadays when they have taken to creating surprises it is said that they ought never to have entered. The grumblers are slow to appreciate the fact that there are now a very large number of fairly good players, and that, especially with the rubber-corred ball, an 15-hole match is not always long enough to differentiate between the good and the very good Thus there is bound to be an element of rough and tumble. The amateur championship will always be won by some one who has played very good golf but it is too much to expect that it will always be won by the player whom public opinion declares to to be the best in the country. In spite of a certain amount of natural grumbling there is not as yet any general demand for a qualifying competition, nor are the committee in the least likely to agree on any such measure of reform.

Indeed, in the history of golfing politics, if one were ever written, 1908 would most probably be described as a year in which, after a vast deal of talking, very little was accomplished. The second meeting at St. Andrews succeeded in leaving the rules of golf much as they were before. The ordinary golfer's method of playing the game will be wonderfully little affected by the new rules. Formerly he often brushed away with his club objects that he should have removed with his hand. He will now continue his former practices with an added sense of being a law-abiding citizen. Otherwise things will jog along very much as usual, and the long debates on the rules remain of interest merely as showing the different schools of thought that exist about about the game of golf.

It is the creed of one party that the ball should be played where it lies. In their view every rule that lays down anything else is a contemptible compromise, and they continue to hope for a time when it shall be the one and only law.

The other party are possessed with a passion for equity. The words "not fair" and "bad luck" are their catchwords, and they are for ever striving to make the punishment exactly fit the crime. They are unhampered by any ancient traditions, and so have not the instinctive dislike of the older school to lifting the ball. Indeed, the more rabid of this younger school would delight in a rule which should allow the golfer to lift and drop his ball under a fixed penalty from any lie whatsoever—a proposal that no golfer of conservative instincts could qualify in language sufficiently emphatic.

This party of reform or revolt secured one great point at the first meeting at St. Andrews in the alteration of the time-honoured rule—"lost ball lost hole." The cup was, however, dashed from their lips at the second meeting, when the old rule was restored. Yet it is pleasant to find that there is now no more than lack of sympathy between the two parties, where a short while ago there was overt hostility. For this happy result the Rules of Golf Committee have to be thanked. A few years ago they treated in a somewhat cavaliar manner questions humbly addressed to them from inland courses, and insinuated that any hazard not to be found on the links of St. Andrews had no proper place upon a golf course. This some what intolerant attitude has now been abandoned, and they have shown themselves genuinely anxious to make the law applicable as far as possible to all courses.

Very different points of view are to be found in other golfing questions besides that of the rules. The one school adores a four-ball match, the other clings to the foursome; the one's proudest boast is to have beaten bogey, the other affects to ignore bogey's existence. These differences arise from different golfing up-bringings. The opinions of the one school are highly irritating to the other, and there is much to be thankful for if there is peace or even an armed neutrality between them.

To turn from the politics, to the actual play of the year; the same men among the professionals are still seen heading the list, but the young men are treading more closely on eheir heels. It is superfluous to record the triumphs of Braid and Taylor; it is more useful to speculate as to those who must in the course of nature be some day their successors.

Of the younger players, Duncan and Robson seem perhaps the most likely. Duncan has had in some ways a disappointing summer. He was not at his best in the championship, and through a piece of carelessness he was unable to compete in the "News of the World" Tournament. At times, however, he has played very brilliantly, and has made a distinct advance in reputation since last ear. His temperament seems to fit him for match lay rather than for scoring competition, in which e generally plays one ruinously bad hole a round. n this respect he has been likened to Willy Campell, a most dashing golfer and successful match layer, who yet could never get to the end of an pen championship without disaster. Some attem s have been made to arrange a match between uncan and Braid, and it is much to be hoped at they will be successful.

Robson's feats in the "News of the World" [illegible] of course, fresh in the memory. [illegible] present the same experience as [illegible] quite the polish and accuracy [illegible] younger players, such as [illegible] but his great power marks [illegible] infinite capabilities. [illegible] onderfully well in the open [illegible] complished a considerable [illegible] day in defeating Massy. [illegible] was outdriven by Massy, [illegible] is at some little dis[illegible] h and power. [illegible] much that it is hard to [illegible] ove a good deal more. [illegible], tediously slow in his [illegible] almost total absence [illegible] On the other hand, he [illegible] y long, and gifted with an exceptional power of taking pains, which may more than compensate for some of the apparent weaknesses of his game.

Among the amateurs there is generally one new reputation made or at least one old one greatly enhanced in each year. In 1907, two players of very different ages made a great advance—namely, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Guy Campbell.

This year it was Mr. Lassen's turn. His victory was certainly a surprise, but nobody has ventured to say it was not thoroughly well earned, for he had by no means the easiest part of the draw to come through. Without being pre-eminently brilliant, he is a thoroughly sound player, gifted with an admirable calmness and self-control, and one who is always likely to be dangerous.

Of those who distinguished themselves at Sandwich, Mr. H. E. Taylor for once did justice in public to the exsellent game he so often plays in private. Having once done well in the championship, he will always have to be reckoned with.

Mr. Pollock, who had covered himself with glory at St. Andrews in the previous autumn, played very finely, and seemed to have a good chance of winning till he was just beaten by Mr. Dick. In beating Mr. John Ball, he played most brilliantly, and of all the amateurs, Mr. Pollock is perhaps the most likely to play one extraordinary round.

Mr. Angus Hambro is another player of extraordinary capabilities, his driving being perfectly wonderful and accomplished, moreover without the slightest apparent effort. His actual performances, however, are rather disappointing. The same may be said as regards the match play of Mr. Robert Andrew, who has never so far done much in the amateur championship. He is, however, perhaps the best amateur score player of the day, and his performance of being equal first in the qualifying competition at the open championship was a very remarkable one.

Mr. Graham must once more be written down a disappointment. His supporters have almost ceased to hope that he will win the amateur championship and he has hardly been so successful as usual in a score play.

A census of public opinion would probably still proclaim Mr. John Ball to be the first amateur golfer, and no better choice can be suggested. But for his disastrous defeat by Mr. Pollock he had a most successful year, and this style still remains a model of all that is good and graceful. His supremacy might be threatened at St. Andrews by Mr. Edward Blackwell, whose play there this autumn has been extraordinarily fine.

There are perhaps fewer outstanding figures in amateur golf than there were a few years ago, but the rank and file of really good players has increased and is increasing enormously.—"Times."

## ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

### Wife's Pathetic Appeal.

Colonel Earnest James Medley, a retired officer of the Indian Army, was the respondent in the Divorce Court recently in a suit brought by his wife, Ethel Mary, the daughter of Colonel Stewart, a Perthshire gentleman, for a divorce on the ground of his desertion and misconduct. There was no defence.

Mr. Barnard, K. C., (who appeared for Mrs. Medley,) said that the marriage took place in India in 1887, and there had been no children. The married life appeared to the wife to be fairly happy, though her husband was irritable at times and somewhat quarrelsome. They came to England in 1903, and in November stayed at the house of the lady's father. When they left the wife resided with her mother-in-law and her husband went into a nursing home to undergo an operation. He stayed there three weeks and then refused to live with his wife, though he had a room near, and they saw one another at times, till he returned to India. It was arranged that the wife should join him later, but he began to write letter pointing out how unhappy they have been, and practically suggesting that she should not go out. In a letter of the 23rd August, 1904, he after complaining of many details of the married life went on to say;

There, I have finished. Please consider that I deserted you when I said "Good bye" last March. You thought it was only for a few months I knew it was for ever, for I felt it must be so. May God forgive me for the pain I have caused you and all the misunderstandings of our life together.

The wife appeared not to have taken that letter very seriously, and continued to correspond with her husband. In a letter of the 14th September, 1905, she said:

My dear Ernest,—Your letters this week are only what I feared so I am in a manner prepared. May you never realise how much you have made an innocent woman suffer. I see you cannot understand a love that can survive every wrong. My surrender was complete and when I vowed to take you for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer in sickness or in health, I meant what I said. For this reason, if I had the chance I would return to you at any time and to my very best to make our life together happy. But do not fear that I shall importune you any more. I see it is useless and that you have decided, it only remains to thank you for being so willing to provide for me. It is a great thing for a woman situated as I am to be independent, and I hope, later on to be able to travel a bit. May I ask you, in return, to allow us to remain friends, and tell me in confidence if you should be in any money difficulty. Do not answer this, for I fear your answer now will be no. One never knows what may happen and I might be able to help you. Whether I could or not, should respect your confidence. You surely must know that I would not blame you to the world. If knowing the truth of your letters leads to blame in the meantime by my near relations I cannot help that, they must know. But the outside world used only be told we have agreed to live apart.

The lady never did agree to live apart, and all she meant was to the outside world it was the best answer. In January of this year the husband wrote:

Dear Ethel,—I am sick of the life of single blessedness, and so I am going off with another lady.

We leave England to-day for abroad, and all I would now ask of you is that you will apply for a divorce from me as soon as possible for all our sakes. It will save you bother if I tell you that she and I stayed a couple of nights at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square.

Evidence was not obtainable as to that hotel, but it was ascertained that he had stayed at the Grosvenor Hotel with the other lady, and that in January, 1908, they went together to the Canary Islands.

Mr. Medley explained that it was at her mother-in-law's request that she pretended to her husband not to take his statements seriously. She had lately ascertained that when they left her farher's house her husband wrote in the guest-book, "Farewell, a long farewell, leaving on our wedding day."

A decree "nisi," with costs, was granted.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, speaking at a dinner at Boston, (Mass.), declared, says a Reuter telegram, that there was never a time when Canada and the United States had been so closely linked and equally desirous of securing peace between each other and the whole world.

## THE KARACHI A. D. C.

### PERFORMANCE OF "THE ROSE OF PERSIA."

The members of the Karachi Amateur Dramatic Club are to be felicitated on their enterprise in placing on the Karachi boards so elaborate and ambitious a production as 'The Rose of Persia,' and on the unqualified success with which their efforts have been crowned. The plot, as is usually the case in comic opera, is very slight and frankly impossible. It turns on the adventures of the Sultana and her three favourite slaves at the house of an eccentric and much married philosopher—Hassan—who, owing to an overdose of bhang, imagines himself to be the Sultan, and is treated as such by the orders of the Sultan himself, but it forms a good basis for excellent scenic effects and displays of first-class singing and dancing. The music is of a high order and, like all Sullivan's music, very tuneful and catching and received a full measure of justice from the principals and members of the chorus of the K. A. D. C. We have, indeed, nothing but praise for the rendering of the difficult music of her part by Miss Camming who played in the title role. The sweetness and freshness of her voice, which we have often had occasion to notice, was as marked as ever, and the precision of attack and the accuracy of intonation of her staccato passages was particularly remarkable. The parts of the Sultana's three favourite slaves were admirably sustained by Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Astell and Miss Watt, who represented Scent-of-Lilies, Heart's Desire and Honey-of-life, respectively. The sweetly winning, half serious half playful methods of Heart's Desire, who is beloved by Yusuf, the story-teller, offered an excellent contrast to the frivolity and light-heartedness of Honey of Life, whose sprightly acting and light and graceful dancing contributed in no small degree to the success of the piece.

Mrs. Carstairs gave an impressive delineation of character as the haughty and ambitious Dancing Sunbeam, first wife of Hussan, the eccentric philanthropist. The part afforded only moderate opportunities for the display of this lady's rich contralto, but she was a strong favourite with the audience, who thoroughly appreciated her finished rendering of an unsympathetic role. Mrs. Schmid, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss W. Cumming all played up excellently as the other wives of Hussan and supported the more prominent characters with much spirited action and plenty of by-play.

To mention that the unfortunate Hussan, who is first condemned to be executed by the Sultan for no fault of his own and who only has the death sentence remitted to be restored to the tender mercies of his much disliked and unamiable spouse, was represented by Mr. T. C. Beaumont is equivalent to stating that the performance lacked nothing in go and vivacity. Mr. Beaumont threw himself into his part with all his accustomed dash and vigour, and though it did not afford him so many opportunities for the display of his idiosyncratic specialities as some other parts in which we have seen him, he carried the audience triumphantly along with him from start to finish. The part of the Sultan is one of some difficulty as it boasts of but little variety. The actor who undertakes it must be the haughty ruler throughout, before whom his officials tremble even in his softest moments and whose temporary bonhommie may turn at any moment to harshness and severity. Mr. H. J. Mahon, however, rose to the occasion and, in his resplendent custume of gold and purple, looked the magnificent Sultan to the life and infused into his acting a very happy mixture of dignity and condescension. Mr. G. H. Goff has a most charming and sympathetic voice of which we heard too little in his role of the avaricious priest Abdullah. Abdullah is the villain of the piece and his machinations it is that bring about all the troubles that compose the story and are, of course, happily escaped by his intended victims at the fall of the curtain. Captain Bramball was very good in the important part of the story teller, especially where his art signally fails him in his interview with the Sultan. His drinking song—perhaps one of the finest drinking songs ever written—was splendidly rendered. As the Lover of Heart's Desire, too, his acting was excellent throughout, but he must remember not to mar his performance by lapses into buffoonery. Mr. R. G. McGowan, as Grand Vazir, Mr. T. E. A. Dalyell as Physician in Chief to the Sultan, and Mr. W. D. Young in gorgeous costumes of blue, black and scarlet, respectively, were also first-rate and succeeded in conveying to the audience by their demeanour the qualities of which their official posts were the outward sign and token Mr. McGowan was all full of haughtiness and self-importance towards the Sultan's subjects and of humility to the Sultan himself Mr. Dalyell was uniformly dignified and serious, while bloodthirstiness peeped out in Mr. Young's most simple action and seemed to be written large upon his appropriately garbed person. His hesitation in departing from his professional avocation to act as a sort of marriage-registrar was very well brought out.

We cannot speak too highly of the really beautiful costumes worn by all the characters in this most elaborately staged production. They had been designed with high artistic taste and an eye to stage effect by Mr. Mungavin assisted by Mrs. Astell and Mrs. Mackenzie, and carried out by the local tailor, Mr. B. de Souza, and it was obvious that no forethought or expense had been spared to make them as perfect as possible, the resulting blend of colour being most harmonious and pleasing. We may select for special mention the gold and white worn by Miss Cumming in the second act and the magnificent uniform of the Royal Guards who in blue and silver with crimson sashes and white kaftans, expressly obtained from Persia, and kneebreeches, made a most imposing background for the delicate and fairly like costumes of the chief actresses and the chorus. The duties of Captain-of-the-Guard were fulfilled in stately guise by Mr. Skewes-Cox, the soldier being, represented by Captain Noake, and Messrs. E. A. Pearson, P. W. Bliss, E. Miller, W. J. Robertson, R. New, J. Rodgers, P. Western and Molony. Among the ladies of the chorus we must not omit to mention Miss Cosser and the Misses Mungavin slaves of the royal harem, who looked charmingly pretty and danced and acted naturally and gracefully.

Considerable credit is due to Messrs. Carstairs and Young assisted by Messrs. Nicholson, Shiels and Martin for the scenery, which was uncommonly well executed. In the first act the Court of Hassan's house is seen with distant views of mosques and minarets; and, in the second, the Audience Hall of the Palace, a study in black and white marble.

The stage management under the skilful and experienced direction of Mr. W. U. Nicholas was all that could be desired. The graceful and effective dances were the outcome of the combined ballinistic ability of Miss Watt and Mr. T. C. Beaumont.

By the kind permission of Colonel Voyle and the Officers the orchestra was composed of a portion of the string band of the East Lancashire Regiment, under the able conductorship of the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb. Mr. H. W. Astell played first violin and Mr. E. L. Price presided at the piano. It is perhaps almost superfluous to add that all the instrumental music of the opera was well rendered and the songs accompanied with taste and feeling. A word must also be inserted in favour of the make-up of the principal characters, especially of the men who were quite unrecognisable even by their most intimate friends except from the names on the programme. The necessary stage paint and powder of the ladies had also been most judiciously applied. The expenses in connection with the piece have been so heavy that in spite of crowded and most enthusiastic houses little or no surplus is expected to be made. It is therefore intended to give a fourth representation on Monday next when the profits will be applied to the benefit of the Lady Dufferin Hopital. The public is thus offered a double inducement to attend the last performance, the pleasure of again seeing this very attractive opera and the desire to support so valuable a local institution as the Dufferin Hospital. The plan of the Frere Hall for Monday's performance can be seen at Messrs Somake's.—"Sind Gazette."

## THE DRUG HABIT.

### Another Danger Threatened.

One of the subjects now receiving the careful attention of the Government of Bengal and the Excise Department is the trade in morphia. In April last the Government were moved by the necessities of the situation to impose restrictions as to the quantity of the drug that may be kept in the possession of an unlicensed person, and it fixed that quantity at ten grains. Of course a licensed vendor may stock any reasonable quantity, but his power to sell to persons not duly qualified is limited to the ten grains, and this only on production of a regular medical prescription. The reasons which induced the Government to issue the order were two, namely, complaints from the Government of Burma that an illicit trade was being carried on with Calcutta as the "entrepot"; and second, there was reason to believe that well-to-do Indians were contracting the morphia habit to a large extent, principally by the injection method the object being the same as in the case of opium takers,—intoxication. The complaint from Burma is the more easily understood when it is remembered that restrictions on the use and possession of the drug have long existed in that province; and there ason for the complaint is, perhaps, adequately shown in the following extract from the Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma for the yeas 1907-08:—

"Thirty-four licenses were issued to pharmacists for the vend of morphia, as against 36 licenses in the previous year. The morphia habit has not yet attained any great hold outside Rangoon Town, though there are indications of its spread to the Pegu and Tharrawaddy Districts. There is stated to have been a decrease in the habit of consuming and injecting morphia in Rangoon, and many of the dens have been closed. During the year 478 tolas were seized and 64 cases detected in the town, against 419 tolas and 120 cases in 1906-07. The largest seizure was one of 100 ounces imported from Calcutta. The use of the drug is at present confined to criminal and diseased persons, and others of the lowest classes. . . . . A large seizure was made in the Ruby Mines District of morphia pills which were being imported by a native of India from a native practitioner in Calcutta. A leaflet describing the harmful effects of morphia has been drawn up with the approval of the Financial Commissioner, and is now being translated and printed in Burmese and Chinese for distribution in Rangoon and in parts of the Pegu and Tharrawaddy Districts."

The reasons given for the popularity of the drug among respectable Indians are that it produces the same effect as opium, that it is more easily handled and that although a respectable man would shrink from being regarded as an opium debauchee—as would soon be the case if he resorted to the opium vendor either directly or through a servant—he can obtain from druggists as much morphia as he desires with a certain amount of secrecy.

The new order in April was sufficient, of course, to put the officers of the Excise Department in Calcutta on the alert. It was, of course, well known that the drug had always been largely imported, and in most cases it is not named in the regularly issued returns of imports; not that misdeclaration is suggested, but the value of consignments generally falls below the figure shown separately in the statistics. A regular system of watch and ward was instituted, and all possible vigilance was exercised. It was not, however, till the 29th ultimo that a case was detected. On that date Chief Superintendent Bird, of the Preventive Force, discovered that a consignment of one hundred ounces, which is not officially regarded as a reasonable quantity for reasonable purposes, had been imported. Considerable difficulty was encountered in tracing the consignee who was not clearing the case from the Customs directly, but through an agent. Mr. Bird, however, ultimately traced the consignee, and the goods were ascertained to be in a godown at the Customs House. A watch was then kept at 43, Clive Street, given as the consignee's address, and after a wait of some hours Babu Keshub Chunder Samanto, of the firm of Messrs. S. B. Samanto and Co., turned up. The next important discovery was that the firm held no license under the order passed in April, although the cost of the license is only a rupee a year. Mr. Samanto was taken to the jetty, thence to the Customs House, where he identified his case in one of the godowns. He was then charged with being in possession of the drug without a license.

The case went before Mr. P. N. Dutt, Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. Mr. Bird told the Magistrate that he had found from the import list of the steamer "Simla" that the drug had been imported. The defendant was represented by a pleader, but was convicted of the offence charged and fined Rs. 100.

## A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

### Sequel to a Wages Dispute.

A rather cowardly and cruel assault was committed upon the head mistry of the workshop of Messrs. John, King and Co. by a subordinate employee of the same firm, in Grand Trunk Road, Howrah. It appears that the accused, named Paramessur, had worked only for nine days under the complainant and was then sent away. There was a dispute afterwards about his wages, as the accused demanded eleven days' salary, which the head mistry refused, saying that he was entitled only to nine days' remuneration. This gave rise to ill-feeling, and on Wednesday last, when the complainant was returning home from the workshop, the accused met him on the way and threatened to kill him. Nothing serious, however, happened on this occassion, and the men separated quietly. On Thursday evening, when the head mistry was passing by the Grand Trunk Road the accused, who must have been lying in wait on the roadside with a heavy "lathie," pounced upon him suddenly and hit him severely on the head, causing a nasty fracture. The complainant dropped down senseless at once, bleeding profusely, and was immediately removed to the Howrah General Hospital, where his condition being most precarious, his dying declaration was recorded by a Magistrate. The accused is still absconding and no clue regarding his whereabouts has been obtained.

M. Victorien Sardou, the famous author and dramatist, is at present lying in a very grave condition.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Bohemia," Nov. 3.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Ambler, Mr and Mrs T C
Anderson, Mr and Mrs C, nurse and 2 children
Atkins, Lt B S
Angelis, Mr and Son
Bachmann, Mr O
Butt, Mrs
Buelle, Mr and Mrs, nurse and infant
Bennett, Mrs Douglas
Bevan, Mr J E
Craigie, Capt
Creedy, Mr
Coldwell, Lt and Mrs
Conradine, Sister
Deane, Mr H H
Ferguson, Mr N
Gruebel, Mr D E
Harold, Dr
Hendley, Mrs E M
Hermann, Mr
Hamilton, Miss L B
Hollidays, Mrs E D
Hollidays, Miss D
Helidays, Miss L.
Juliana, Sister
King, Miss
Khan, Mr R B
Laurie, Mr and Mrs
Love, Mr W
Lawrie, Mr G W
Leohler, Mr P
Ledgard, Mr and Mrs
Ledgard, Miss
Lightfoot, Mrs
Link, Mr and Mrs
Lorenz, Mr A
Mathewson, Mr
Meyer, Mr L
Meyer, Mr J
Mueller Mr and Mrs
Meirowsky, Mr L
Marie Aimee, Sister
Martin, Revd S
Mary, Patricia Sister
Meek, Mrs
Neckel, Mr L
Newitt, Mrs L and child
Orfanidi, Mr J K
Panajotopoulo, Mr
Pearson, Major and Mrs
Prior, Mr
Pinney, Major
Pearson, Mr C
Potts, Mr R W
Ringer, Mr
Ross, Miss
Rasch, Mr O
Rid way, Mrs
Simpson, Mr and Mrs
Stephens, Mr T J
Steinhauser, Mr J
Stall, Mr A
Seyboth, Mr
Smith, Mr
Shelton, Mr and Mrs
Stewart, Revd J H
Stewart, Mrs J H
Thole, Mr and Mrs
Tilemann, Mrs
Torre, Mr D
Taylor, Mrs
Wagner, Mr H
Wandelt, Mr
Whiffin, Mr and Mrs F D
Wilson, Miss A J
Westcott, Revd Father
Wilson, Lieut W H
Wilson, Miss E C
Wilson, Miss R

### Per s. s. "D. Balduino," November 4.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "D. Balduino" which is expected to arrive to-night.

Almeda, Mr D
Anderson, Mrs and Miss
Birch, Miss
Biamen, Mr
Biamen, Justice
Borri, Mrs and Miss
Braddon, Miss
Coleman, Mrs
Childs, Mr and Mrs G H
Carreras, Mr and Mrs
Cooper, Mr F C
Cornaglia, Mr and Mrs
Castelfrance, Rev
Davidson, Capt
Dennys, Major
Chumpollien, Mr and Mrs
Fraser, Major
Ferries, Mr Mrs
Freduex, Miss
Gantzer, Mr
Gonsalves, Mr
Harmitz, Mr
Hutkinson, Mr
Hendley, Major
Hutchinson, Mr.
Harris, Mrs and Miss
Jones, Mr and Mrs G
Kaka, Mr C F
Lane, Major and Mrs H P
Langhorne, Mr
Lock, Col H. F
Libexman, Mr.
Moleny, Miss
Mac Knought, Miss
Moens, Capt and Mrs
Marini, Mr
Olcese, Mr G
Olcese, Mr G A
Orbission, Doct, Mrs and child
Peliti, Mr.
Palte, Mrs
Pantan, Capt and Mrs
Powell, Mr and Mrs
Price. Mr R L
Prevost, Capt, Mrs and child
Radice, Mr and Mrs A H
Ruspoli, Prince
Ross, Mr Miss
Rochat, Rev
Stead, Mr and Mrs
Steiner, Mr
Swan, Major and Mrs
Stanger, Mrs
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Taylor, Mr Mrs
Taylor, Mrs and nurse,
Thomas, Mr and Mrs H J
Thackwell, Lt Col Mrs
Warne, Mrs and Miss
Webb, Mr. and Mrs
Wintle, Miss B
Wilkinson, Mr
Youman Rev.

### Per s. s. "Australien," Nov. 5.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Australien" to-morrow at 5 p. m. Passengers will land at Ballard Pier at 7 p.m.

Asrani, Mr.
Arnould, Mr.
Arnould, Mr. F. G.
Ahmed, Mr.
Ayman de Riede Kerke, Mr.
Aitken, Mr.
Brousie, Mr and Mrs
Borradeile, Col
Bordigan, Lt F J
Barratt, Mr R
Barrow, Lady and Miss
Bennett, Mr and Mrs W E T
Blythe, Mr D
Blakeway, Mr J V
Blore, Mr
Berkley, Lieut
Bran, Mrs and nurse
Bppissetta, Mr and Mrs
Connell Maj C E H
Casperz, Mr and Mrs and 2 daughters
Carnegy, Col and Mrs M
Cassels Capt G
Clayton, Mr F
Costley Capt
Chapman, Lt G H
Chatterji, Mr
Cole, Mr C C
Crofton, Mrs and child
Daunt, Maj W D
Dodd, Rev and Mrs and child
Digby Lt A K
Dibb, Mr
Dikshit, Mr
Dokergarion, Mr
Dutt, Mr S K
Das, Mr
Daniel, Maj W D
Eaile, Mr St John Brown
Edwards, Capt W A
Fowke Lt
Fawke, Lt G H S
Fitzmaurice, Lord Chas
Ford, Mrs and 2 children
Fisher, Mrs H
Golding, Mrs S P
Govan, Mr G
Gibson, Mr
Gibson, Mrs
Golding, Mrs
Houghton, Col T H
Hensley, Mrs and Miss
Henson Mr J W
Helman, Mr
Henson, Mrs and Miss
Horwitz, Mr
Hickie, Lt H
Harvey, Mr
Hyde, Mr
Holman, Miss
Hughes, Lt J R
Hynes, Lt H C
Hakin, Mr A
Hadaver, Mr P
Hackett, Mr H M
Inskig, Lt
Johnson, Mrs and child
Jacob, Col and Lady Sir S S
Johnson, Mr W J
Jarratt, Capt H C
Jervis Mr
Kingsley, Lt E W Bell
Kappy Maj and Mrs M A B and 2 children
King, Mr A R
Keane Mr G N
Lobb, Mr G P
Laure, Mr and Mrs
Lobb, Mr Z P
Lewis, Capt and Mrs
Lewis, Mrs
Marson, Mrs Muir
Medley, Miss E
Morcan, Mr
Medley Maj
Martini, Mr
Melville, Capt C W
Massey, Mr
Maxwell, Mr and Mrs F
Mukerji, Mr and Mrs F
Mukerji, Mr
Merris Mr.
Malabari, Miss
Noorudin, Mr
O'Connor, Mr B C
Oldreni, Mr J
Pearson, Mr Hugh
Phayre, Lt R B
Parsy, Capt De L N
Pearson, Mr
Rowlandson, Capt N P O
Ray, Mr S K
Richards, Maj E W
Bergarin, Mr, C De
Roy, Mr S K
Ryves, Lt W N
Richards, Maj
Smith Capt and Mrs Barry
Spence Maj and Mrs P T
Slaughter Mr and Mrs
Swettenham, Mr Mrs and Miss
Sittns, Mr B
Smith, Mr A A
Skinner, Lt J B
Sample, Mr
Shinde, Mr
Trae Mr
Tylor Mr and Mrs
Vova, Mr
White, Lt A E W
Wood, Mrs
West, Mr D G
Wadia, Mr J R
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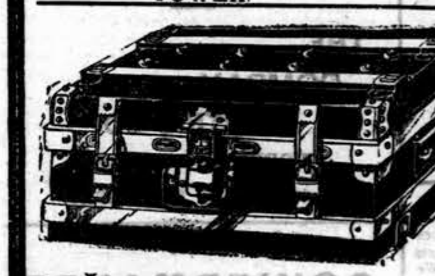

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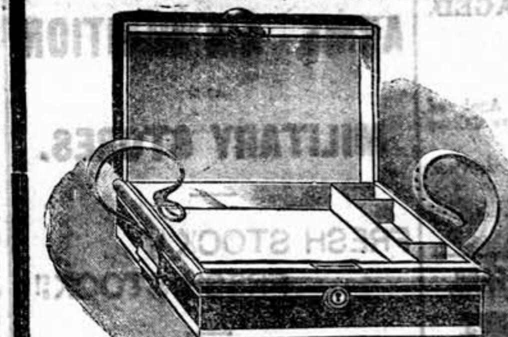

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**SCHIEDMAYER**
(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)
**PIANOS.**

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1908.

## THE CHILDREN'S BILL.

THE Bill to prevent or reduce the smoking of cigarettes by juveniles met with considerable criticism in its Report stage in the House of Commons on the 13th of October. The advocates of the Bill were serious almost to solemnity, and though its opponents were amusing in their objections to the Bill and its clauses, majorities in its favour were the rule in the various divisions on many amendments until the debate was adjourned to make room for the discussion of other legislative measures. Sir Federick Banbury, who is never happier than when fighting a tough battle from the Opposition benches, objected to the intrusion of the State on the domestic life and duties of parents, an interference which was sure to follow the passing of the Bill. As a very young man, he felt proud of being an Englishman and rejoiced at his freedom from the perpetual restrictions placed by the law on French people. The words "Il est defendu," heading posters in France seemed to prohibit almost every action. But now in England everything was changed and not for the better. "We are apparently bent on copying the bad ways of the foreigner and regulating people's existence by the will of a majority of the House of Commons, backed up by the inspector and the policeman." He admitted that as a boy at Winchester School he had smoked, but he does not smoke now. It was the correct thing to do when he was in danger of being flogged for it, and it was the same in all the public schools in England. The attempt to stop juvenile cigarette-smoking would result in far more boys smoking out of bravado. Parliament was going too far in relieving parents of responsibility, educating their children, and he believed even proposing to feed them. What, said Sir F. Banbury, is the use of having a parent at all? Why not put a child straight into a State home and bring him up in all the new-fangled principles? The Bill was one that hit the poor, not the rich, inasmuch as by forbidding the sale of cigarettes to any one apparently under 16, the poor man stopping tired at home could not send his young son for a penny packet of tobacco while his right honorable friend (indicating Mr. Jesse Collings) could with impunity send out his servant to buy a long black cigar which would do him a great deal of harm. He appealed to the Labour members to oppose the Bill, for he felt sure they had all smoked before they were sixteen, flatteringly adding, a healthier or better developed body of men he had never seen.

This plain speaking was followed by Mr. Lupton who stigmatised the "apparently under sixteen" clause as the most extraordinary one ever presented to the House. He believed this was one of the haphazard Bills which "were knocked together by some benevolent gentleman who wished to do all the good he could, everybody brought him a fresh clause, the more the merrier, and he stuck them all in." He playfully taunted Sir F. Banbury for "worshipping at the shrine of liberty" and yet being willing to "compulsorily poison the blood of the nation." He himself opposed the clause for the reason that it not only interfered with the authority of parents but, with a boy's idea of what was just. Boys had a great sense of justice and nothing irritated them more than the idea of being treated unfairly. Honorable members might laugh at his way of putting it, but he felt much more like crying when he thought of the increase in the prison population that would follow the passing of this Bill. Why not educate the people as to the evil effects of nicotine on the system instead of taking the wrong way round of passing a law to make other people do what a few thought to be good. Let those who wanted the Bill give up smoking themselves and the force of their example would not be lost on boys. Mr. Lambton, another opponent of the prohibition of cigarette-smoking by juveniles, declared that if this was the general opinion of the body of the nation, the correct procedure was to impose penalties on the parents of boys who allowed them to smoke. Parents should not trust to "miserable Acts of Parliament" to evade their duties. Lord Robert Cecil objected to the argument used by the Under-Secretary to Government, that the Navy, the Army and the Public Schools prohibited smoking to youths under sixteen. He forgot that these authorities stood in the place of parents. The medical evidence against a child smoking applied also to grown people. To make smoking a penal offence would only increase a boy's desire to practise it.

Mr. Jesse Collings rebelled with vigor against the Bill on many grounds, chief of which was that the Government seemed to think that State regulations should "follow the individual from the cradle to the grave" The result would be to produce "a race of mollycoddles." The passing of the clause would mean the doubling of the police and it would render the poorer classes incapable of distinguishing between real and fictitious crime. When he was young he was sent out every day for beer and tobacco, for there was no one else to go. Mr. Jesse Collings did not at this point strike his manly breast and say beheld me here a stalwart legislator, by no means a decadent, inspite of my early temptations to smoke, but he protested in the name of liberty against the "apparently under sixteen" clause. Mr. Balfour, who seeing he never smoked either as child or man, might have taken up a different line, expressed the opinion that juveniles smoked in imitation of the practice of their elders and an Act of Parliament would not stop them. He thought moreover, that the limitation of "a public place" was a direct invitation to boys to defy the police on the borders of public places, to smoke in their faces across field gates and the like. "Could any greater amusement be provided for the rising generation?" queried the philosophic leader of the Opposition. Our old friend, Mr. Rees, was cynical as usual, declaring he would be only too happy could he abolish temptation, but this Bill would only multiply offences and in time acquire the name of the Creation of Crime Bill, rather than the Children's Charter. The member for Cambridge University caused no little amusement by saying that some of the graduates there appeared younger than sixteen, but a tobacconist who asked any of them before he sold them cigarettes whether they were sixteen years old, would be likely to reduce his business greatly. The net results of the debate were division after division on a series of amendments which left the Bill unaltered, and an adjournment which gives juvenile cigarette smokers a longer lease of their pernicious liberty.

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**THE LATE MASTER OF BALLIOL.** BY the death of Dr. Edward Caird, in his seventy-third year, England has lost one of its few philosophical thinkers of European reputation, and Oxford one of its foremost leaders. Born in the family of the well-known engineers and ship-builders of Glasgow, the Cairds,—his brother, James Caird (1820-1898), who afterwards distinguished himself as a great preacher and theologian, was at the beginning of his career for some years in the engineering office of his father—he passed some years at Glasgow University and thence went to Oxford. Like most Scotchmen he went to Balliol College, and there fell under the influence of Benjamin Jowett who was then Tutor in that College of which he became later a Master. Jowett exercised his influence on him in several ways, but in none more than in forming the philosophical opinions of his pupil. He imbued Edward Caird and Thomas Hill Green, who was of the same age, both being born in 1836, with a taste for the philosophy of Hegel, and this initial impulse led both to make great contributions to English thought on the Hegelian lines. Green died early in 1882, but not before he left his mark by attempts at effecting a harmony of Kant and Hegel. Green, though he once, curiously enough, thought of coming to Bombay as editor, was enabled to remain at Oxford till his premature death, owing to his being appointed to the Whyte's Chair of Moral Philosophy there; but Caird did not prefer to wait and went back to Glasgow in 1866 as professor of Moral Philosophy. There he spent the 27 best years of his life, training in the habits of accurate thinking successive generations of students, and publishing several books by which he greatly influenced the world beyond. His great object was to show that Kant's philosophy was essentially the same as his successor Hegel's, and that there were no barriers between the two, which in his opinion were only created by their followers and interpreters who had set up an antagonism of systems between them which really did not exist. He wrote two books on Kant, the first in 1878 and the second, a more elaborate work in two volumes, on his celebrated Critical Philosophy in 1889. These, and especially the second, are the most elaborate expositions of Kant in English, and convey to readers as lucid and clear an idea as is possible of the not very lucid philosophy of the great German thinker. But it is biased by his somewhat unhistorical attempt to show the harmony between him and Hegel which did not quite exist.

He was a follower of Hegel rather than of Kant, and published an excellent little book on that thinker and his complicated system, which is really a very good exposition of a very difficult and abstruse subject. Professor Case, another distinguished Oxford Metaphysician, thinks that Green and Caird really confused Kant and Hegel, and have been the cause of much confusion of thought in their followers who are many and distinguished, Dr. Muirhead Dr. McTaggart and others. Dr. Caird followed Hegel in theology as well as in his metaphysics, and in this resembled his brother James, whose "Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" is a remarkable reproduction of Hegelian teaching in very clear and melodious language. His two sets of Gifford Lectures, delivered the one at St Andrews in 1891-92 and the other at Glasgow ten years later, show this Hegelianism, and especially the great German's doctrine of development as applied to religion. He also published a penetrating criticism of the somewhat fantastic religion of Comte. In 1893 on the death of his revered Master, Jowett, he, of so many other distinguished men, succeeded him as Master of his former College, Balliol; and so he severed his long connection with Glasgow University. Over Balliol he had presided for the last fifteen years with great success, though he had the misfortune to succeed a man like Jowett who had for well-nigh sixty years completely identified himself with his College as Fellow, Tutor and lastly Master. Yet he was a worthy successor of the greatest Oxford don of the last century. His educational pronouncements, especially when he was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, were weighty and had considerable influence. The Bombay Government only the other day clinched its arguments in its Resolution on Discipline among Scholars, by quoting from one of Dr. Caird's Oxford addresses. Dr. Caird was an exceptionally able and lucid writer, as well as a thinker of the very first rank, and also gave attention occasionally to literary subjects. He collected his literary essays in a volume published many years ago. But his main work lay in the direction of philosophy, and in the domain of thought he has left his mark as a pro-Hegelian thinker of considerable influence and following.

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**THE FAMINE RETURNS.** WITH the fall of the number of persons on famine relief to under thirty thousand may be considered to have arrived the end of this year's disaster. Bengal which was affected late has now only fifteen thousand on relief and the millions of Northern and Central India have been reduced to thirteen thousand five hundred. The decrease must now be slow, but last week it was almost three thousand, and the end of the year should see so great a reduction as will render the remaining figures negligible. It is now possible to look forward to the coming season with some degree of confidence as well as hopefulness, for a monsoon which has ended a famine with such thoroughness can be relied upon to give a good return in the coming year, which means the long sighed-for brightening in the commercial outlook.

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No authoritative information whatever is available regarding the story which the London "Daily Mail" has got hold of as to the probability of the appointment of an Indian to some impending vacancy in the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The Legal Membership falls vacant next spring when Mr. Erle Richards completes his tenure and the post has often been mentioned as one which an Indian might hold, though the statute, as it at present stands, restricts it to barristers. The only other seat upon the Governor-General's Council in which any early vacancy is at all probable is that of the often threatened Military Supply Department which will no doubt be absorbed sooner or later into the Army Department to which it certainly belongs. In this case there would be a seat to spare which could be allotted without difficulty to the relief of some of the more heavily worked of the other Departments. How it would be disposed of and who would be appointed to hold it however, is mere matter of speculation at present, nothing whatever being settled about it.

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THE Hon. Sir W. H. Hyndman-Jones. Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and Lady Hyndman-Jones passed through Penang on board the s.s. "Delhi."

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THE new bridge of boats, 3,400 feet long, over the Indus, at Dera Ghazi Khan, was completed on the 31st ultimo and was opened for traffic by Bhai Gurdit Singh, Superintendent in charge of the bridge, on the 1st instant.

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THE death is announced of Captain Oliver Young, R.N., of the Hatch, Twyford, near Maidenhead. For several years he represented East Berkshire in Parliament in the Unionist interest. On his retirement he was succeeded by Mr. Earnest Garner, the present member.

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IT is officially announced that a further stage has been reached in the working arrangements between the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies. The ordinary and tourist tickets of either company will in future be obtainable at the principal offices of both Companies in London.

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IN writing of the result of the excavations in the well-known amphitheatre at Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Hardy, who contributes an interesting article to the "Times", is on his own native and beloved ground. He was born in Dorsetshire 68 years ago, and was educated at local schools and there is not a piece of country or an old building whose configuration or history he does.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## PEDESTRIANISM.

### More Upsets.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THERE can be little doubt the professional athletic meeting held at the Stadium last Saturday will do a lot to arouse fresh interest in professional foot racing. First of all the attendance reached quite 60,000 which shows the general public are still keenly interested in the pastime. There was also a keen desire to see how professional stars would perform on the same track the crack amateurs had shown their pace during the Olympic Games. Many of my readers know the ideas the writer holds on the question of amateur and professional athletes and that he believes fifty per cent. of the men now competing as amateurs would rather run for cash prizes, if they had the chance. After last Saturday's meeting there can be no doubt that a Professional Athletic Association, on proper lines, would prove a success. The promoters of the meeting under notice rightly attribute the dearth of good professional runners in England to the want of encouragement they receive, as compared to what we see in France. It is, therefore, pleasing to know that they propose organising another Marathon Race in 1909, with the idea of trying to help along the good cause.

To turn back a moment to the performances at the Stadium on Saturday, they must be voted only moderate. The management was also bad, there being far too many heats and we saw only two, three or four runners in most of the heats of the quarter and one mile. The finals were most interesting, but the performances look poor compared to what amateurs can do. The conditions were splendid and yet Eastman, the coloured runner from Canada, occupied 10 1-5 secs. to run 100 yards. Postle of Australia would no doubt have won but for a bad break down at about 80 yards. The writer's suggestion "that the men should run on to the 100 metres mark" was not acted on, but it is easy to see the professional cracks are not equal to the best amateurs, and Walker must be quite three yards faster at 100 metres than Eastman on Saturday's running.

The sprint also tells us we must not pay much attention to the reputed two and three yards inside evens, credited to Postle and Day recently. With no record authorities to check these times and take note of the direction of wind and drop in track, men get credit for performances they are not capable of doing on a fair track like the Stadium.

Todd, of Australia, who won the quarter in 51 3-5 secs., is a handsome mover and he could no doubt have improved on the time. The mile produced a splendid struggle in which A. E. Heaver, champion of the Army, just got home in 4mins. 29 1-5 secs.

THE MARATHON RACE.

Undoubtedly the Marathon Race was the chief attraction to the onlookers. The runners had to cover 26 miles, 586 yards or about 200 yards more than in the Olympic Race and the route was the same, save for about half mile at the start. The conditions, however, were perfect while the heat last July greatly upset the competitors. The race was rather uneventful, Farrow of London leading for about ten miles after which P. White of Ireland and A. Crudgington, an old London pro, carried on the struggle until past the 20 miles mark. At this stage Siret of France was third and shortly afterwards he went to the front and finally won easily. The winner's time, 2 hours 37mins. 33secs, is a shade better than ten miles an hour all the way and he is a wonderful stayer. Though only 21 years of age, Siret has already won several long distance races, and it is the knowledge gained in these which gave him so much advantage over our cracks, few of whom have had any experience of the game. Siret's performance cannot well be compared with that of Dorando Pietrie's time (some 17mins. slower) in the Olympic Marathon owing to the difference in the conditions. It is the writer's belief, however, that the leaders in the royal Marathon Race are quite the equal to Siret. This is based on the performance of Hayes in the American Marathon trial and the position of Keywood, who finished third on Saturday, only 3mins. and 56secs. behind the winner. Keywood has only recently forsaken the amateur ranks and he cannot be compared to such runners as Duncan and Robertson.

It may interest sportsmen to know that Siret took no refreshment during the race. Most of our men in the Olympic Marathon took both food and drink—a great mistake. In a comparatively short journey like 26 miles a man requires nothing save possibly a nip of champagne, if he is very beaten, and then only when within 600 or 700 yards of home. Even this would not suit all, and individuals should find this out for themselves. The lesson to be learnt from Saturday's race is that men require neither food nor drink en route, and that we must encourage long-distance running if we expect to find good men. This the writer has been striving to bring about for some time, and throughout the Empire our athletic authorities should hold track and road races of 25 miles and upwards.

SCULLING.

England has not cut a very good figure in many international sports of late years, so that it comes as a pleasing change to chronicle the success of a home-bred crack in a race for the Sculling Championship. Many sound judges have held a high opinion of E. Barry for some time, and that they were correct, was shown by the manner he beat G. Tonns in their race from Putney to Mortlake on Monday. The Australian is now a veteran, yet he put up a splendid race and held the lead for more than half way. Barry then made his effort and had a bit in hand when he passed the winning post two lengths to the good in 21mins. 12secs. This is 32secs. faster than the previous record set up in the Bubear and W. A. Barry race in 1894, and Tonns, of course, was also well inside. Barry's win will naturally give a stimulus to rowing in England and supporters of the Englishmen will now probably seek a match for their man with Webb of New Zealand, and in which the title of World's Champion will be at stake.

FOOTBALL.

The return of the Anglo-Welsh Rugby men from their tour in Australia and New Zealand has led to the usual interview. The tourists say they were overwhelmed with kindness and that the enthusiasm for Rugby football in New Zealand amounts to a craze. Incidently they consider the New Zealand representative team of the present quite up to the standard of the famous All Blacks, who visited us three years ago. Apropos of visiting teams, a comparison of the last three which have come to England is interesting. The New Zealanders averaged 25 1/4 years in age, 12st 10lbs in weight and 5ft 10inches in height as against the South Africans—age 23½, weight 12st 10 1-3lbs, height 5ft 9 1-2 inches; and Australians—age 23 3/4, weight 12st. 4lbs., height 5ft. 9 1/2 inches. It may be added that the tourists and followers of the game here consider that the South Africans play the best game—not in a competitive sense, but in a truly sporting manner of interpreting the rules of the game.

The Australian amateurs introduced many changes into the team which met Penygraig on Saturday, but this did not prevent them winning by 11 points to 3, while they again showed up well when beating Neath and Aberawon (15 points to 0) yesterday.

The Kangeroos, the other Australian team, (playing under Northern Union rules) only narrowly beat Rochdale, 5 points to 0, on Saturday, while a mid-week match against York ended in honours easy—5 points each.

ASSOCIATION.

Turning to Soccer, the English team completely outplayed their rivals in the International League match at Belfast, the Irishmen going under by 5 goals to 0. Vivan Woodward was a big factor in the win and it was his first appearance as a League International—his club, of course, only having come into the English League this season.

The defeat of Glasgow Rangers on visiting Ardrieonians was the sensation of Scottish League matches, this being the first reverse of the Rangers, and in consequence of which Aberdeen now heads the table. Another team to experience the first defeat of the season was Southampton, which unexpectedly lost a Southern League engagement when entertaining Northampton, the visitors prevailing by 3 goals to 2. Manchester United retained an unbeaten record in the English League by virtue of a 2 goals to 1 win on receiving Sheffield United, and a draw between Birmingham and Wolverhampton left the former still unbeaten in the Second Division.

THE TURF.

The Duke of York Stakes at Kempton did not produce much of a race on Saturday, there only being one in it. The talent failed badly, White Eagle a hot favourite only finishing seventh. Had Maher not been instructed to "come along," it is possible he might have "nursed" White Eagle into a more prominent position, as he did in the St. Leger. The winner turned up in the ex-hurdler Simonson, which ran second to Dean Swift for the City and Suburban and in which some blamed Clements the South African jockey for his method of riding. This time Plant had the mount and he looked very pleased with himself over the result. The time for the 1 1-2 miles was 2 mins. 9 2-5 secs., but it should be remembered the long straight at Kempton is all collar work.

MORE UPSETS.

More favourites failed in the Cesarewitch on Wednesday and backers have had a rough time lately. Pure Gem and Glacis alternated as favourites near the end, the odds being 3 1-2 to 1. All Black also received strong support at "tens" mainly on the strength of a trial with Yentoi on Saturday, in which the former did the better. Evidently there was more in this than meets the eye, for F. Darling who trained Yentoi, was confident enough just before the start. Fox rode Lady de Bathe's colt and he scored comfortably from the two fancied ones named. Yentoi started at 100 to 6 and Lady de Bathe is credited with picking up close on £20,000 as a result of the victory. The popular actress, who is known to the stage as Mrs. Langtry, only gave 1,000 sovs. for the winner, and the son of Santoi has certainly proved a bargain.

A race, which created almost as much interest as the Cesarewitch was the Select Stakes over the Rowley Mile, in which the runners were Dean Swift, aged, 9st 3lbs., and Cocksure II, 3 years, 8st 12lbs. Three-year-olds at this time of the year are often as good as ever they get, consequently the Cambridgeshire favourite was made favourite at 40 to 85. It was a grand struggle and all Maher's efforts could not get his mount home first, the "Dean," ridden by Griggs, winning by a head in 1min. 40 4-5secs. The winner was quite at concert pitch and the public trial for Cocksure II will probably gain him further supporters for the Cambridgeshire. As a race it was one of the best ever witnessed, the two coming on together and both striving for the lead for about half the journey.

The Middle Park Plate to-day proved good for Mr. Fairrie's Bayardo, the son of Bay Ronald-Galasia starting at 1 to 3 and winning from Vivid by a length, and he is a real flier.

IN GENERAL.

R. E. Walker of Natal expects to return home towards the end of the month, but the Olympic sprint winner hopes to visit England again next summer and run for the 100 yards championship.

The death of Kendal has deprived the world of another famous stallion. The son of Bend Or sired the winners of upwards of £178,000 in England and South America.

Some prominent sportsmen are included among the 78 Rhodes Scholars, who have just arrived at Oxford.

Big breaks have been the order of the billiard world lately, Stevenson having made runs of 618 and 889 and Reece 604 and 480.

Lang appears to have surpassed Tommy Burns in their match at Melbourne by knocking him clean off his feet in the second round. After this the Canadian set about his rival in earnest and knocked him out in the fourth round.

South African Lawn Tennis enthusiasts will soon have the opportunity of seeing Messrs. R. F. Doherty, G. W. Hillyard, W. V. Eaves and C. H. L. Cazalet perform, these four noted players being booked to leave England on the 24th instant.

Lemm, the Swiss wrestler, tried his hand at boxing at the National Sporting Club on Monday, but failed to show much knowledge of the game.

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PROFESSOR GARSTANG, who has just made important discoveries in Asia Minor, has been an archæologist since his undergraduate days, and though only 32 has already 11 years' experience behind him. He has done some important work in England, notably at Melandra Castle, near Manchester, and at Richborough, the Roman Rutupiæ, where the oysters came from. He has also worked in Nubia, and in Egypt, where he found an inscription of Mena the first King of Egypt.

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THE "Empire" publishes the following curious paragraph 'copropos' the new Press contractions adopted in the Telegraph Department:—Freqtly biz condtns are so exceedgly pressing tt one is smewht inclined to use contractions in writing. Ex. fluctuatns, cmg Cncl improvmts, internatnl mtrs, a ry exmpt, lackg nos. or avs., sensatnl smethgs gngn on in offl circles, mtrs wi or wiout which life wd bt be qt and orderly call for expressn and wk by w[illegible] on yr time are vy gtly qt probly be[illegible] genl feelg wl nt be lackg tt t Te[illegible] hs especy acted fr t genl gd, a[illegible] an expmt tt wl be fr fu[illegible] exmpts on occasns have bn. [illegible] wks altho it may nt be u[illegible] hrs before t, av brain gras[illegible] expmt, bt in this paragraph [illegible] some o t contractions tt [illegible] wl allow to be used in Inlan[illegible] If we find it impossible to e[illegible] we receive we hope t read[illegible] thro this test piece and c[illegible] to memory. Thr are ors [illegible] be suffit. fr time bg.

# THE BALKAN CRISIS.

## RUSSIAN SUPPORT FOR SERVIA.

### The Peace of Europe.

### SECURITY SAFEGUARDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Crown Prince of Servia has left St. Petersburg, but M. Pasics, the ex-Premier, will remain.

It is officially announced that Russia has informed the Crown Prince that she is prepared to give Servia her moral support conditionally on the Servians abstaining from acts of provocation.

The Servians infer from this that Russia will not recognize the annexation of Bosnia.

The Servian Government has issued a communique, enumerating the steps taken to avoid any provocation of Austria, and declaring that Servia awaits the result of the Conference hopefully.

M. Clemenceau, in an interview, declared that Great Britain, France and Russia were never so loyally united in their determination to secure the peace of Europe and respect for liberty.

LATER.

The Balkan situation has been complicated by the announcements on the one hand that Russia yesterday submitted to the Powers a programme for the European Conference, and on the other hand that Russia has intimated that she cannot recognize the annexation of Bosnia.

It is unquestionable that Austria is steadily pushing on military preparations.

## GERMAN MINISTER ILL.

### Serious Attack.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Schoen, has suddenly been taken seriously ill.

Pending his recovery, Herr von Kiderlen-waechter, Minister at Bukharest, has been appointed as *locum tenens*.

## THE KAISER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

### An Unsent Message.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Haldane, replying to Mr. William Redmond, said that the archives of the War Office did not contain any such document as the Kaiser's plan of campaign.

## THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

### British and Russian Representation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKinnon Wood, replying to Mr. T. Hart-Davies, said that the electoral law for Persia had not yet been published.

The question of further representations by Great Britain and Russia was under consideration.

## INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### Influential Deputation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A deputation of fourteen prominent members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, including Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington and Sir Henry Cotton, waited on Lord Crewe and Lord Morley this afternoon, on behalf of Indians in the Transvaal.

It is understood that both Ministers gave a most sympathetic hearing to the representations of the deputation, and promised to see whether anything could possibly be done to meet their views.

## ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### Huge Conservative Gain.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The returns in the English Municipal Elections up to midnight show the following gains :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Conservatives | 118 |
| Liberals | 31 |
| Labour | 11 |
| Socialists | 9 |

Most of the women candidates have been [illegible]

## [illegible]ITUARY.

[illegible]NDON, NOVEMBER 3.

[illegible]ced of General Sir J.

[illegible]d Gordon was a retired [illegible]y and a Member of the [illegible] in the Mutiny; in the [illegible] 1877-78; in the Afghan [illegible], in the Mahsood Wasiri [illegible] Burmese Expedition of

## AFFRAY AT HONGKONG.

### Rioting Renewed.

### POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Rioting has been renewed at Hongkong.

The police fired on the mob, mortally wounding two Chinamen.

LATER.

The rioting at Hongkong has been suppressed. The troops have been withdrawn, but a police patrol is maintained.

The rioters have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to six months.

Similar trouble is reported at Singapore and Canton.

## THE U. S. PRESIDENTSHIP.

### Public Apathetic.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A notable feature of the American Presidential election is the comparatively small interest displayed by the public, due to the absence of political novelty in both candidates.

Much depends upon the votes of New York. If Mr. Taft fails there, he has still a chance of carrying Ohio and two other doubtful States, but Mr. Bryan cannot win without New York's thirty-nine votes.

## REVOLUTION IN TIBET.

### Chinese Amban Reported Defeated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Shanghai reports that a revolutionary outbreak has occurred in Tibet. Ten thousand lamas defeated the Chinese Amban who has asked for reinforcements.

## MR. BALFOUR ON TARIFF REFORM.

### Maintaining the Party.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Mr. Balfour, speaking as the guest of the Tariff Reform Committee last night, said that the advance on the movement was striking and unmistakeable.

He realized that some developments of Tariff Reform were inevitable, but in the meantime it was important to maintain the unity of the party.

## THE COTTON WAR.

### Conference Agreed to.

### SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The cotton employers have agreed to confer with representatives of the operatives at Manchester to-day. Sanguine hopes of a settlement are entertained.

## PRINCE VON BULOW.

### Retirement Clamoured for.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The German Press is clamouring for the retirement of Prince von Bulow.

## LORD CURZON.

### Beneficial Holiday.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Lord Curzon has derived great benefit from his stay in Scotland.

## GOSSAIN'S MURDERERS.

### S. N. Bose Appeals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

Satyendra Nath Bose, one of the accused in the recent Alipore Jail tragedy, who was found guilty by the High Court of the murder of Narendra Nath Gossian, the approver, in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case, and sentenced to death, appealed yesterday to the Lieutenant-Governor, with the result that the execution which was fixed for the 10th instant has been deferred until the fate of the appeal is known.

His co-accused, Kanai Lall Dutt, who was similarly convicted and sentenced, has declined to appeal and his execution takes place on Tuesday next, the date originally fixed.

## THE BOMB SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

The "Protikar" of Murshidabad states that the police have succeeded in discovering three bombs in the house of a woman of ill-fame at Domekal, in the district of Murshidabad. The bombs are said to be of the type of big crackers.

It is said that some designing men, who bore a grudge against the woman, placed the bombs in her house, with a view to take revenge upon her.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### Banquet at Jodhpur.

### LORD MINTO'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JODHPUR, NOVEMBER 2.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur, in proposing the health of the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto, at the banquet at the Ratanada Palace to-night, said :—

MAHARAJAH'S SPEECH.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I cannot adequately express the joy and pride I feel in welcoming Your Excellency and the Countess of Minto to my capital. Your visit has been most auspicious in many ways. To me it has brought honour and the much coveted mark of Royal favour to my people. It coincides with a record year of prosperity and to my state it marks the happy condition of being practically free from debt. But it is not only I and my state that have profited, but all the Princes and people of India have received a blessing in the gracious Message from the King-Emperor which Your Excellency conveyed to them at my Durbar this morning, and I appreciate very deeply the good fortune which has given me and my nobles the great honour of hearing His Majesty's most generous and sympathetic Proclamation from Your Excellency's own lips. Many Viceroys have visited Jodhpur, but none under such favourable conditions as you, Sir, and I feel proud that the honour which was this morning done to me is no mere personal favour, but a recognition of the unswerving loyalty to the British Throne that has ever been and will always remain the dear and precious heritage of my house and people.

I am glad my Imperial Service Lancers have given satisfaction to Your Excellency and I shall always deem it an honour and the proudest of privileges when their services can be utilised in support of the British Throne. I know without a doubt that I am expressing the unanimous feeling of all the native rulers of this land as also of all sane Indians who have the good of the country at heart when I say that to India the British Raj has been a boon and an unmixed blessing. It has saved Rajputana from ruin and elevated India, both morally and economically. Ladies and Gentlemen, as a Rajput I cannot miss this occasion of expressing and my abhorrence and detestation at the useless and seditious movements to which His Majesty has graciously referred and that have been effectively brought under control by Your Excellency's family, and much needed enactments and by the enforcement of law and order with strength and firmness that is the only remedy. Fortunately in a state like this we devote our energies to better ends than causing trouble. We have to grapple with the poverty of our natural resources and with all the many problems that arise in endeavouring to better the condition of the people. In this connection it is most gratifying to me that His Excellency who takes so keen an interest in the welfare of the women of India, has been so very kind as to-day to visit the hospital known after the name of my father of beloved memory."

Ladies and Gentlemen I now ask you to join me in drinking the health of my illustrious guests Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY,

His Excellency replied as follows :—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The kind words in which you have proposed the health of Lady Minto and myself, the magnificence of the reception you have extended to us, and the hearty welcome of the people of your State will, I assure you, always remain very fresh in our memories. I know that many of my predecessors have visited Jodhpur, but it has been my special good fortune to come here at a time of prosperity, when the steady development of your revenues, in spite of bad years and the generous assistance of the Darbar in relieving famine, has done much to ensure the happiness of your people.

THE INVESTITURE.

I congratulate Your Highness on ruling over a State which is now practically free from debt and in which, notwithstanding the necessity of discharging heavy liabilities incurred in the past, it has been possible to introduce administrative reforms entailing the necessity for further expenditure, but which increasing revenues fully justify. It is therefore, Your Highness, all the greater pleasure to me to have been able, as the representative of the King-Emperor, to celebrate your investiture to-day in the presence of your own Feudatory Chiefs and surrounded by your own people. I only wish that time had allowed me to see more of them and to make some personal acquaintances with the population over whom you rule.

THE JODHPUR LANCERS.

I must congratulate your Highness on your Imperial Service Lancers. It was a real pleasure to me to be present on parade this morning and to see for myself the efficiency of your two splendid regiments; to see good horses looking fit and well, ridden with the delightful ease and confidence of natural horsemen. You and your officers may be justly proud of the stuff of which these regiments are formed, the product of an ancient race of warriors, whose descendants have so faithfully proved their readiness to serve the Empire in any part of the world. Your Highness, whilst referring to your military organisation, I am glad to have this opportunity of presenting to you six 9-pounder guns which I hope may prove a useful addition to your State equipment.

ANARCHICAL PLOTS.

Your Highness, speaking as a Rajput—and I know that you can justly speak too—on behalf of the Hindu community, has expressed your abhorrence at the anarchical plots with which the Government of India have unfortunately had to deal. I assure Your Highness I am firmly convinced that the abhorrence is shared by the vast majority of the people of India. I will never admit that they sympathise with the crimes which have been committed, or with the plots which have been discovered.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

I have had the honour to-day of delivering a message from the King-Emperor to the Princes and people of India—a Message which, I trust, will sink deep into the hearts of its vast population, a speech which asserts that the British Raj can be proud of its rule; that its aim has been and will continue to be the administration of justice, tempered with firmness and the furtherance of the prosperity and happiness of the people committed to its charge. And, speaking for myself and for the Government of India, I can honestly say that, recognising as we do that an increasing contact with the outer world has encouraged in India hopes and ambitions which it would be folly to disregard, we have laboured incessantly to submit to His Majesty's Government such proposals as have seemed to us best suited to the condition with which we have had to deal. Those proposals are now before Lord Morley, and whatever the future may bring forth, the people of India may, at any rate, feel sure of his warm sympathy and support.

VICEROY'S THANKS.

Your Highness, I am afraid I have somewhat wandered from the point, that I have forgotten that I am returning thanks for the toast of my health. I can only plead that, feeling as I do that to-day has been a very memorable one, I have been led somewhat off the track. I can assure you, Lady Minto and myself will never forget the cordiality of our welcome to Jodhpur and the magnificent hospitality you have yourself vouchsafed to us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our hospitable host, the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

### Departure From Jodhpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

JODHPUR, NOVEMBER 3.

This morning Their Excellencies started out at six to watch pigsticking.

A successful meet was held in which all the Viceregal staff took part. After breakfast Their Excellencies again visited the fort.

In the afternoon a Gymkhana was held at which Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and H. H. the Maharaja and a fashionable party were present. After watching the fireworks Their Excellencies left Jodhpur by train at 11 p.m. for Bickanir where they will pay a private visit.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

General Sir E. G. Barrow, K. C. B., assumed command of the Southern Army on the 29th October.

With the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following transfer is made :—Army—Staff.—Major H. O. Parr, 7th Duke of Connaughts' Own Rajputs, from Assistant Military Secretary to the General Officer Commanding, Northern Army, to be Assistant Military Secretary to the General Officer Commanding Southern Army. Dated 30th October.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., Second-in-Command, 118th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Betham, attached to the 101st Grenadiers, or until further orders. Dated 25th October.

127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Major W. M. Southey, Second Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Major J. O. Mennie, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 7th October.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 3.—Lieut. Caldwell, 4th Cav., from England.
Capt. Craigie, K. E. O. Cav., from England.
Col. Paul, K. E. O. Cav., from Ferozepore.
Lieut. Atkins, 11th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut. Wilson, 1st Brahmins, from England.
Major Louis, 122nd Rajputs Inf., from Ahmedabad.
Major Campbell, Bl. Fus., from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 3.—Capt. Craigie, K. E. O Cav., to Ferozepore.
Col. Paul, K. E. O. Cav., to Ferozepore.
Lieut. Atkins, 11th Rajputs, to Fyzabad.
Lieut. Bathena, I.M.S., to Poona.
Major Louis, 122nd Rajputs Inf., to Ahmedabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Lieutenant C B. F. Bennett is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

The following Unattached List Officers are posted to the Regiments stated for duty with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army :—

Second-Lieutenants H. E. G, Paget, to the 1st Nottinghamshire and Derbyshires. G. G. Napier, to the 1st York and Lancasters.

Sergeant-Major Reid, 1st Seaforths, is promoted to Quarter Master and posted to the 3rd Battalion of that Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant Nessum, Unattached List, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 21st Punjabis, and Second-Lieutenant Davidson, Unattached List, to the 2nd, Battalion, 10th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Schmidlin, R. E. is, on arrival in India, posted to the North-Western Railway for locomotive work.

Major Cunningham, 108th Infantry, is appointed Second-in-Command, 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Digby, attached to the 29th Punjabis, is posted to the 30th Punjabis.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant Rogers, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, as A.-D.-C. to Lieutenant-General Wodehouse, Commanding the Northern Army.

LORD PIRRIE, on whom His Majesty has conferred the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of the Earl of Rosse, is not only one of the heads of the great Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, but has taken a leading part in the Municipal and social life of the City. He was Belfast's first honorary freeman, and has served the office of Lord Mayor. Lord Pirrie, who is in his 62nd year, was raised to the peerage two years ago.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## THE CHINA TRADE.

### The Cotton Situation in America.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 16

MAIL advices from Shanghai dated September 24 are of course much pre-occupied with the Lancashire cotton dispute and its probable effects upon trade. Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co. write: "The most recent telegrams say that as many as 1,200,000 people will be thrown idle," and from this astounding piece of news they draw the very moderate inference that both spinners and weavers must be concerned. Really, we should have supposed that in so great a centre of the textile trade as Shanghai, where there are many firms with intimate Manchester connections, it would be common knowledge that the total number of hands employed in all the cotton spinning and weaving mills in Great Britain is only about half of 1,200,000! When half of the cotton mills in the world are shut up such a figure will be nearer the mark. With regard to trade at Shanghai itself, there is a somewhat better feeling, for although spot cargo was as difficult to move as ever there had been a quiet under-current of business passing for shipment during November, December, and January. The Northern dealers had again been in the market, and clearances on the whole had been more than maintained. Messrs. Ilbert and Co., too, write that clearances have continued exceptionally good, which they think certainly points to the fact that stocks in most of the consuming districts must have reached a very low ebb.

Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., of New Orleans, who adhere to their expectation of an American cotton crop exceeding 13,000,000 bales, write, under date October 3, that crop deterioration reports pouring in from all interested quarters, an approaching West Indian cyclone threatening wide and general destruction to the open cotton in the fields, reported improvements in trade, and the reopening of closed mills have all failed to stimulate an inert market, and they conclude that all such "favourable factors" (including, we suppose, the widespread cyclonic destruction!) are unavailing in face of the general stagnation of the world's cotton industry. They declare that the reported improvement and increase in the yarn and goods trade in America is "nothing more than an urgent and growing desire on the part of dealers and mills to dispose of their accumulating production at the best obtainable price and with concessions to the buyer in order to keep the mills in operation even at some loss. As a result pieces and yarns are to-day at the lowest prices of the year, with no prospect of an early improvement, and although the output of the mills is at the minimum stocks are still accumulating, Fall River having again added a surplus of print cloth to an already large stock." If Messrs. Eisenhauer's views are at all generally shared in the Southern States, it is not difficult to account for the unprecedently early and rapid movement of this year's crop to market.

Writing on October 6, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say that the weather continues most favourable for the maturing and gathering of the cotton crop, a condition which leads to larger estimates of the yield. They think that the low price to which cotton has dropped or any further weakening will bring out a slowly increasing demand for "investment"—not so much as in other seasons, but enough to absorb a quantity of cotton which would otherwise be offered to the spinner. They expect that the New York market will gradually work towards a parity with the Southern markets, especially if the crop is largely composed of the good grades now coming forward. The December position is said to be held by very strong parties, who have sold a portion of their holdings in Liverpool—a situation which is also likely to attract cotton to New York.

Somewhat exaggerated reports have been published of the number of new factories being built in England in order to protect the British patent rights of foreign manufacturers. The following list is probably not quite complete, but it comprises, we believe, most of the important arrangements that have yet been made as a result of the new Patents, Act :—The Badische-Elberfelder colour factory, at Port Sunlight; the Hochster Farbwerke colour factory, at Ellesmere Port; the British Glanzstoff Manufacturing Company, artificial silk factory Liverpool; the Chemische Fabrik Schering, in the neighbourhood of London; the Imperial Works, Brimsdown, Essex (Wolfram electric lamps); the Sanatogan Food Company, Hayle, Cornwall; the Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken, of Berlin (arms and ammunition); the Gillette Razor Company (safety razors), Leicester; the United Shoe Machinery Company, Leicester; Pintsch Suction Gas Plant Company, London; National Cash Register Company, London; Clinton Wire Cloth Company, Cheshire; Buffalo Speciality Company, London; Flotman Drill Company, Cardiff; and the Zimmer Conveyor Company (in conjunction with the Wantage Engineering Company). In addition, it is now reported that a syndicate of foreign patent-holders has been formed for the purpose of establishing joint factories in England, where various patented articles will be manufactured on a profit-pooling system.

Although so far as can be ascertained no acceptable basis has been found for the reconstitution of the Tube Trade Associations, either in connection with the home or the international trade, there is good reason for stating that negotiations are still proceeding, and that high hopes are entertained that these will ultimately result in an arrangement which will commend itself to all parties. So far as the home trade is concerned one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of an agreement is the attitude to be adopted with regard to certain of the smaller firms which have hitherto formed an integral part of all combinations in the tube trade, although they did not at all times make for harmony. In fact, it is an open secret that certain of the more important interests are making it a condition of any reconstitution of the Association that those smaller firms be left out altogether, and it may be taken that any new association which may be formed will be on entirely new lines. In the wrought tube trade at present price-cutting is being carried to an extravagant length, and there are producers who seem determined that not a single order shall go to their competitors if concessions in price can secure it. Both in the home and export branches of the trade there is reason to fear that much money is being lost, and manufacturers are only reconciled to the present situation by the hope that the Association will be reconstituted before long on a sounder basis.

At the moment there would appear to be little probability that the International Tube Trade Association will be reconstituted, but here, too, it may be taken for granted that any new body that may be formed will be on entirely different lines to the last Association. German producers state most emphatically that nothing would induce them to become parties to another agreement on the same terms as the last. A "sine qua non" of the re-establishment of a price agreement would be a greater share for them in its constitution and administration. The German producers are understood to favour a central selling agency for the international trade instead of somewhat vague "spheres of influence." One of the immediate results of the dissolution of the International Association was a well-organised foray into this country by the producers of weldless steel tubes, which resulted in their securing a goodly share of the orders offering, although at cut rates. British makers retaliated by invading the German and Belgian markets, where in spite of tariffs and the cartel system they succeeded in securing large orders, also, of course, at prices below those quoted by the home-trade producers. It is understood that it was owing to differences of opinion arising out of those transactions that the British Weldless Steel Tube Manufacturers' Association came to grief.

An aluminium association, consisting of one American, one British, one Swiss, and two French manufacturers, attempted for some years to fix the price and regulate the output of this metal, but outside competition has recently grown to such an extent that such regulation has become impossible, and the non-renewal of the association at the end of the last month was therefore very generally anticipated. The following are the most important of the new Continental companies engaged in this industry :—The Societe Electro-metal lurgique Française, Forges, with a capital of 20.8 million francs, whose works at St. Michel, Savoy, have 12,000 horse-power at their disposal! the Compagnie Produits Chimiques d'Alais et de la Commargue, with a capital of 17 million francs, and works at St. Jean, Savoy, capable of developing 10,000 horse-power; the Societe Electro-chimique, Paris, who have now got their new plant at Bourges running, and have there about 10,000 horse-power; and the new plant at Pussi, beveloping 10,000 horse-power, erected by the Societa Italiana por la Fabricazzione dell' Aluminio, Rome, in which the Tellus Company, Frankfort-on-Main, is financially interested. Continental reports assert that there have been instances of the metal changing hands at as low as 135 marks per 100 kilos, (say 7 1-4d. per pound), but one of the large German manufacturers states that profitable business at anything like this price is impossible, as the actual cost of production is 160 marks per 100 kilos. (say 8 1-2d. per pound).

## GOVERNMENT LOAN.

### Exchange of 3 per cent Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary, to-day published, announces that on and after the 19th instant notes of the 3 per cent Loan of 1896-97 will be received at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and other Presidency Banks and Treasuries, in exchange for notes of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1896-97, at the ratio of Rs. 700 of the 3 per cent for Rs. 600 of the 3½ per cent, with adjustments and in cash, or 3 per cent notes for additional amounts based on the face value of the notes.

This offer is subject to withdrawal on 6 months' notice by Government.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day :—

With reference to the notification which appeared in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary issued on 3rd November offering to give notes of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 in exchange for notes of the 3 per cent loan. of 1896-97 under certain conditions, it may be explained that there is no compulsion on holders of 3 per cent. paper to convert their holdings into 3½ per cent. For some years past the market quotations of 3 per cent. paper has stood relatively lower than that for the 3½ per cents, and during the current year representations were received from various Chambers of Commerce representing that the paper was practically unsaleable in any large amount at the quoted rate, and suggesting that Government should afford some relief to holders of 3 per cent. After considering these representations the Government of India decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State to make the offer contained in the notification of 3rd November with a view to render these securities freely saleable.

## HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged ... ... | 89,834 | 1 |
| H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. | 2,100 | 0 |
| Mr. H. K. Bhedwar ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Proceeds of Lailo-Nahar, dramatical performance given by Mr. K. M. Baliwala's Victoria Theatrical Company... ... ... ... ... | 535 | 8 |
| Major A. Hildebrand ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| A. Jarthosti (Ahmedabad) ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Azam from B. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Mangaldas Kasidas ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 92,684 | 9 |

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

November 3, 1908.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, from the Resident, Hyderabad :—

Dear Sir,—I see that the Fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Hyderabad calamity so kindly inaugurated by you in Bombay has now reached nearly a lakh of rupees, out of a total of nearly two lakhs subscribed throughout India, and on behalf of the Central Relief Committee I desire to express our gratitude to you and through you to the people of Bombay city and Presidency for their spontaneous sympathy with the sufferers, and the splendid generosity with which they have come forward to relieve the distress. I am in a position to state that His Highness the Nizam and his people in this great affliction have found much comfort and consolation in the prompt and practical marks of sympathy received from all parts of India and especially from Bombay, and His Highness has requested me to convey his most sincere thanks to all those sympathisers who have helped to alleviate the sufferings of his people in any way. The funds raised are being primarily devoted to the relief of those who have been left orphans and widows by the flood, an object which I am sure will commend itself to all subscribers.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

(sd.) M. F. O'DWYER,
Officiating Resident, Hyderabad.

The Residency, Bolarum, Oct 31.

# PROCLAMATION DAY.

## TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

### No Special Privileges.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

In reply to Mr. Rutherford, who asked for an amnesty to political prisoners in India, Lord Morley referred to His Majesty's Message, adding that political prisoners would not be treated in any way as a special class.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

It is understood that the following is the system upon which the remissions of sentences are being granted, under the King's Message, namely half of the sentence, where the period of incarceration is under one month; one month's remission, where the sentence is not more than one year; and one month's remission for each year of sentence beyond.

The remissions apply to political as well as other offenders, and all prisoners whose sentences are terminated by the remissions are to be released at once.

The remissions do not apply to prisoners whose conduct in jail has been bad.

## CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

### BENGAL REJOICINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

The Calcutta papers, published to-day, contain telegrams from various parts of Bengal, where the jubilee anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation was celebrated with much rejoicings.

The poor in most instances were liberally fed.

### DARBAR AT BAREILLY.

### Lieutenant-Governor's Speech.

The Darbar held by Sir John Hewett at Bareilly, on Monday last, included both the Rohilkand and Kumaon Divisions and the attendance was therefore very large.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in his speech, alluding to the Royal Proclamation, drew a striking contrast between the State of Rohilkand as it was in 1858 and its condition to-day. The comparison, he observed, should be enough to silence those who are always traducing the British Government and impugning its motives. But he did not believe that denunciations had the sympathy of any of his audience.

"From no part of the Province," he concluded, "have more satisfactory assurances of loyalty and contentment of the people been received than from that represented in this Darbar. Rohilkand and Kumaon have remained absolutely undisturbed by political agitation. I believe they will always remain so, provided that the relations between the people and those who rule them continue as happy and as cordial as they are at present, and that the guiding principle of government rests, as ever hitherto, in the distribution of equal justice to all.

### RANGOON.

A special general meeting of Moslems was held yesterday in honour of the Proclamation Jubilee.

In the course of his remarks, the Chairman observed : We trust that our British Government will give us more privileges in appointing more Indian Judges.

The meeting then resolved to send the following telegram to the Viceroy's Private Secretary :—"Our most heartfelt congratulations for the Jubilee of the Proclamation and hope that all happiness and prosperity may attend the British Government."

In complaince with the King's Message, published yesterday, a large number of prisoners were released in this province yesterday, whilst others had their sentences reduced.

Under His Majesty's order 161 convicts were released from the Rangoon Central Jail.

### KARACHI.

Yesterday, in celebration of the jubilee of the assumption by the British Crown in 1858 of the government of India, Karachi was gay with bunting, the Sadar Bazar showing many flags. All municipal flags were flying and the Frere Hall compound was decorated with venetian masts. During the day the Sind Horse and Dog Show attracted large numbers of spectators, European and Indian, to the Commissioner's maidan, where the band of the 129th Baluchis played between the hours of 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. In the evening the Sind Club was vividly illuminated, the building being outlined with lights and the grounds lighted with Chinese lanterns. Frere Hall compound was also illuminated and the Memorial Statue was surrounded with crimson lanterns producing a very pleasing effect. The fine band of the East Lancashire Regiment and drums and fifes played alternately at the Frere Hall bandstand from 7 to 8-30 p.m. There was a large concourse of people, and all classes assembled to listen to music. Four magnificent wreaths were placed at the foot of the Victoria Statue and several public spirited gentlemen presented sweets to children of several schools, for whom also a steam merry-go-round furnished additional attraction. By special request an extra performance of the "Rose of Persia" was given in the Frere Hall.

### SURAT.

Proclamation Day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm by His Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla, and his subjects. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State by order of His Highness, who gave a largely attended party. This was followed by a grand dinner, given by His Highness, who proposed the toast of His Most Gracious Majesty's health and glory to the British Empire in most loyal and touching terms. He dwelt on the debt of gratitude which the Native States owed to the benign British Government, to whom they owed not only their security and prosperity, but also their very existence. He enumerated the great blessings which British rule had conferred on India and prayed for the permanence of the British Empire in perfect unity and ever-increasing glory. Seven prisoners were released from Jail in honour of the occasion.

### DHOLKA.

Yesterday being the golden jubilee of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown all the townspeople celebrated it with great eclat. The morning was passed in offering up prayers in temples and mosques and feeding the poor. In the afternoon in the big shamiana, erected outside the municipal building, all people met together. They were photographed, and after enthusiastic and loyal speeches were delivered befitting the occasion songs were sung by girls and boys and sweets distributed. Athletic sports were held.

A resolution was passed to heartily congratulate His Majesty the King-Emperor on the auspicious occasion of the jubilee of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown and to pray the Almighty for the long life of the King-Emperor and the prosperous continuance of the British rule in India, which was communicated to H. E. the Governor.

The whole town was illuminated with Kitson lights, and fireworks were let off. The whole day was passed in fact with great zeal and rejoicings. H. E. the Governor was pleased to reply as follows: "I warmly thank yon for the loyal feelings contained in the telegram, which shall be communicated to His Majesty."

## MURUD JANJIRA.

Yesterday being fixed for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, it was observed as a public holiday throughout the State.

The auspicious day was celebrated on the parade ground, by expressing feelings of devotion and loyalty to the British Crown and by showing the Royal clemency and grace by ordering the remission in some cases and reductions in others of sentences of prisoners.

The reasons for the clemency were fully explained to them to make them properly appreciate this act of mercy.

The State signallers and the police paraded and a "feu-de-joie" was fired. Sweetmeats were distributed in all the schools, and alms were also given to the poor.

### THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A special meeting of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay was held on Monday when the following gentlemen were present:—

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Giausuddin, Kazi of Nasik; Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomedalli Murghay, J. P., Honorary Magistrate, Kazi of Bombay; Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, J. P., Honorary Secretary of the Society; Moulvi Syed Moinuddin Saheb J. P., Deputy Educational Inspector; Moulvi Abdulla Mahomed, Arabic and Persian Translator to the Governor; Munshi Mahomed Bauker Saheb; Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai, late High Court Translator; Risaldar Azmattulla Khan; Moulvi Alli Mahomed, B. A., Assistant Municipal Secretary; Mr. Abdul Hamid; Munshi Shaik Yakub Mahomed; Mr. Kassamkhan Baba khan; Mr. Abdul Gafur Jan Mahomed; Haji Miya Mahomed Jaffer; Mr. Gulam Russul Mahomed Fazal; Mr. Shaik Chand Shaik Mahomed and many others.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Giausuddin was elected to the chair.

It was proposed by Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, J. P., seconded by Moulvi Syed Moinuddin, J. P. and supported by Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed and Risaldar Azmaltulla Khan, that "the Coronation Literary Society in common with the Mahomedan population of India rejoice to see the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown and hail with sincere satisfaction and jubilation the most gracious message of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India this day, and solemnly renew the oath of the unswerving loyalty to the British Crown and pray for its everlasting continuance in its benign administration of India.

This was carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Moulvi Alli Mahomed B. A., seconded by Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilwai, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay with a request that the same be communicated through the proper channels to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

This was carried unanimously.

After passing a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

### MAGISTRATES LENIENCY.

Of the accused charged before Mr. C. H. Setalvad yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, eleven, who were first offenders and were charged with petty thefts, his Worship ordered several of them to be liberated on their signing a bond to be of good behaviour, and warned and discharged the others, remarking in each case that to-day being the first day of the sitting of the Court after the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, he would discharge them in honour of the occasion, hoping in future they would prove loyal and law-abiding citizens.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (chairman) and Mr. P. I. Setna, some fifty persons were charged, some with being drunk and disorderly, the others of causing obstruction in streets, while there were a number of victoria and cart-drivers all having committed the usual offences on the 1st and 2nd instant.

The Bench heard the facts of each case, but instead of inflicting any penalty warned and discharged most of the accused in honour of Proclamation Day, on which most of the offences had been committed.

The chairman advised the accused to be law-abiding citizens.

## THE "PIONEER'S" COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, November 3.

There were no local celebrations of Proclamation Day, though some shops were closed.

The "Pioneer," commenting on the Proclamation, says: "It is great because it has great things to say, and was not a second edition brought forward for observation of an arbitrary date."

As to the new Proclamation, the "Pioneer" says: "Few will be the readers who will be able to rise from this document without a sense of disappointment. In the first place the actual announcements that it conveys to the country are few, and for an occasion on which such elaborate emphasis has been laid the insignificant Native Army receives a promise of favours to come on the 1st January, which presumably means that long foreshadowed increase of pay, which ought to have come any time this last five years and is the inevitable consequence of the general rise of prices, the usual gaol delivery, that cheap bounty, which generally finds a place on these occasions, is notified, and finally we are told, which is scarcely news, that measures are being diligently framed for a further extension of representative institutions, concerning which more is to be made known shortly. In other words, the King is not to be allowed to take the wind out of the sails of the Secretary of State, and the purpose of the Proclamation here would seem to be less to carry interest for itself, than to serve to stimulate interest in Lord Morley's approaching statement in Parliament. As for the enunciation of political principles, which the Proclamation contains, these are, of course, unexceptional but hardly at this time of the day very novel, both in this respect and in reference to what has been achieved during the past half a century. The language seems strangely familiar; we have surely heard it all said, and better said, in Budget and Arbroath speeches. Lord Morley is incapable of saying anything trivial, platitudinous, or in bad taste; but even he cannot make bricks without straw, or bring a new era into being, because fifty years have passed by the clock. It is vain to attempt to be impressive, unless one has something particular to say, and it is because there was nothing particular to impart, that this manifesto will strike the world as thin, spiritless and rather superfluous."

The "Pioneer" considers the Proclamation the personal handiwork of Lord Morley, and wishes it contained more of His Majesty and less of his Minister, the King, like Queen Victoria, possessing the happy faculty of speaking directly to the hearts and minds of his subjects.

### NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Indu Prakash."—Grateful we undobtedly all are for the anxious solicitude with which the King-Emperor has marked the solemnity of the Jubilee of the Proclamation of 1858, falling to-day, by sending a special Message to the people of India. And no doubt, we mark the direct hand of the King-Emperor in the last paras of the message, which give us the cheering assurance of the continuance in the Royal family of "warm attachment to your land and earnest interest in its well being and content." We may be pardoned, however, if we think it our duty to express the fear that both the Princes and the people of India are likely to miss in the Message of 1908, no small degree of that grace and charm of right royal generosity and unshrinking nobility, both in regard to the review of the existing situation and solemn pledges for the future, which have won for the Proclamation of 1858 an unrivalled prestige and reputation of its own. There is a jarring mixture of hard words and soft sentiments in the Message and we are not at all sure that the self-glorification, that is freely indulged in, not only on behalf of the British Raj, as such, but also on behalf of the "servants of the British Crown" who are said to be possessed of "resolution, that has never faltered nor shaken," and who further are declared to have "spared no pains and no self-sacrifice," is quite in its place in a message of the kind needed for to-day's auspicious occasion. That schemes of progress have greatly advanced, that peace has been secured and religious tolerations strictly observed, no one can doubt. We do not know however that the Princes and Chiefs of India, specially after the Delhi Imperial Durbar, will agree that their "rights and privileges have been respected, preserved and guarded." As for the common people of India they may well ask if it is really a fact that "all men have enjoyed the protection of the law" in equal degree and at all times? We have no complaint to make about the law itself in this regard, nor of the majority of the Judges. But what of some Judges and Juries that but too often indicate a tendency to show the bias of race and creed in the administration of the law. The message does not, we are so glad to find, slide back from the promise made by the Proclamation of '58, that "Our subjects of whatever Race of Creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service." But we have to note with no small demurring the positive assertion that "steps are being continuously taken towards obliterating distinctions of race as the test for access to posts of public authority and power." Of the past this statement is very inaccurate. Its value lies in the assurance given for the future of "steadfast and sure progress in this direction." May be that all these unsatisfactory features of the message were intended by the responsible Ministers whose hands under the constitution had to be given at least as much free play as the King-Emperor, own wishes and sentiments, to sweeten in the eye of the reactionary advocates of the purely bureaucratic form of Government the pill of promises for great constitutional reforms, on the eve of being proclaimed. The paras referring to these reforms are, we gratefully admit, full of hope and promise of no common order. Highly significent is the assurance that "the politic satisfaction" of "the claim put forth by important classes" for "a greater share in the legislation and Government" of the country "will strengthen, not impair existing authority and power." We have also to specially note the fact that the message makes an authoritative declaration that it is "the principle of representative institutions," which is to be the keynote of the advancing constitutional reforms for the country. That means the abandonment of Lord Morley's theory that India must always lie under "personal rule." The clemency to prisoners is not an uncommon thing unless it be on the score of the individual to whom it is shown. Till we know to the contrary we will hope that political prisoners not guilty of actual violence wil, have a due share of the clemency. We are glad of the promise of better prospects for our native soldiers.

The "Sanj Vartman":—The King's message will no doubt be read with greas alacrity by the Indian public. The message is another proof of the great interest and sympathy which the King-Emperor and and the Royal Family feel for India. Fifty years have rolled by since the British Crown assumed direct control of the distinies of India; and not even a madman can say that these fifty years have not resulted in the welfare, advantages, and benefits conferred upon this country. True it is that grave injustice has been done to this country in certain matters; true it is that the British administration has not been free from certain defects and blemishes; but it is nevertheless true that, in the past half century, Great Britain has, by extending higher education by establishing Universities, by granting freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press, made the Indians equal to the citizens of the most enlightened countries of Europe. This has been her greatest work in India.

## DR. JOHN POLLEN ON UNREST.

Dr. John Pollen, the other day, in a lecture before the Naturalists Society at Rochester, opened his remarks by alluding to the recent unrest, which he described as a mere surface movement not affecting the depths. The last thing the great bulk of the people desired was the destruction of the British Raj, and no real danger threatened British supremacy. The time had, however, come for the admission of Indians much more freely than heretofore into superior executive appointments, and we must frankly hold out to our Aryan brothers the right hand of British citizenship. At the same time Dr. Pollen warned his audience against believing that their fellow-countrymen in passing to eastern climes changed their souls in transit. An honest straight-forward, high-souled Englishman did not suddenly become a mean, lying, petty tyrant, merely because or when he crossed the seas to India. He then went on to describe India and the system of administration.

At the conclusion of the lecture questions were asked, and one gentleman inquired if Dr. Pollen was a type of the Indian Civilian, for he had always heard the Indian Civil Service had a good word to say for the native

Dr. Pollen replied that he could not claim to be a type, but he knew there were many Civilians who liked the natives and regarded them as their friends, and invariably spoke well of them.

## THE GOVERNOR AT BHOR.

## Address by the Municipality.

The following address was presented to H. E. Sir George Clarke at Bhor:—

"We, the members of the Bhor Municipal Corporation, consisting chiefly of the landowners, sawkars and a few of the principal officials in the State, beg leave to express our most heartfelt thanks for the visit Your Excellency and Your Excellency's daughter, Miss Clarke, have paid to this capital town in response to the request of Shrimant Pant Saheb and the great honor Your Excellency has done us in accepting our invitation to this Municipal Hall, as Your Excellency's predecessors, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, Lord Reay, Lord Harris, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Northcote and Lord Lamington were pleased to do. This auspicious occasion will ever remain fresh in our memory. We think it a great boon to the people of this Presidency that His Majesty the Emperor has so wisely singled out and appointed so affectionate and large-hearted a Governor as Your Excellency to rule over them. As soon as Your Excellency took the reins of government into your hand, the first thing that claimed Your Excellency's attention was the plague, the dire and dreadful enemy that has been carrying off hundreds of souls every day. To successfully wage war with this enemy and stamp it out Your Excellency found inoculation as the most effective method that could help to achieve this success by rescuing millions of people from its ravages. With this most noble and holy object in view Your Excellency invited the doctors, public leaders, the editors of the leading newspapers and other learned men, and convincing them of the efficacy of this method by giving them an opportunity of inspecting the various processes used in the manufacture of the serum, directed their attention to the necessity of advocating the use of this serum, which, in Your Excellency's honest opinion, is the only effective method of combating the outbreak of plague promptly and successfully. For this unparalleled zeal in saving the lives of the poor and the helpless, on whom the plague visitation mainly falls, Your Excellency has been held in high esteem everywhere. Your Excellency's sympathetic work has been evoking feelings of gratitude and joy in the minds of the people of this Presidency, and affords hopes of a brighter future. Your Excellency visited the various wards and saw every one who was wounded during the recent Bombay riots. Your Excellency found that a little Hindu girl who had got mixed up in the crowd was slightly injured. Your Excellency sent her a pair of silver armlets and a silk "sari" in token of Your Excellency's sorrow for her unfortunate injuries which prominently testifies to Your Excellency's sympathy and kindness. Your Excellency's presence here is a sure indication of the close and intimate ties which unite the ruler of this State to the British Government. It gives us great pleasure to say that our dear and benevolent Chief, the Pant Saheb, has done, and has been doing, every thing in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the people during famine by giving gratuitous nourishment to thousands of poor and helpless people, opening relief works, throwing open the reserved forests for grazing, and making adequate supply of water and grain where necessary. During the plague period Shrimant Pant Saheb, without resorting to severe measures, has done his best to save his subjects by adopting mild and popular remedies He has opened up the country for traffic by constructing roads in several parts of the State. For the spread of primary education schools have been opened in proper places and the High School at Bhor, where education is almost given free, teaches up to the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Courts of justice have been established in several places to promptly redress the grievances of the poor and to administor impartial justice. The high personal distinction of the salute of nine guns conferred on our kind Chief on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar is a clear and visible proof of the efficient administration of his State and his deep and sincere loyalty to the British Throne. We have been enjoying peace and prosperity under the benign rule of our Chief. We earnestly hope that the friendly relations existing between our Chief and Your Excellency would, as in the case of Your Excellency's predecessors, greatly contribute to increase mutual happiness. In conclusion, we pray that God may grant Your Excellency health, strength, peace and prosperity and may enable Your Excellency to discharge your duties to the entire satisfaction of His Most Gracious Majesty the King and Emperor of India and thereby bring about the good of the people who have been placed under Your Excellency's care.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

At the Magazon Police Court before P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. J. Kent, Executive Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, appeared to answer the summons issued at the instance of Inspector Bodley charging him with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner.

The complaint was that on the 23rd ultimo at 7 o'clock in the evening the Inspector was regulating traffic near the Chowpatty level crossing. There were three lines of carriages at the time near the gate. One line was composed of carriages going from the Fort to the Hill, while the other line was composed of carriages going to Matthew Road, while the third line was made up of carriages going towards the Fort. Mr. Kent was driving a motor car and was in the line of carriages going to Mathew Road. He suddenly came out of the line from behind and proceeded along the road at a fast pace. Inspector Bodley, who was standing in the centre of the road, had to jump back to save himself, and although he shouted out to Mr. Kent, the latter would not slow down.

Mr. Kent denied the charge, saying that there were only two lines of carriages and not three. He saw the Inspector in front of his car and he intended to pass round him, but Mr. Bodley jumped sideways and he thought everything was all right. Under that impression he went on.

The Magistrate held that there were three lines of carriages, and looking to the circumstances, the nature of the traffic and the time, the Court considered that Mr. Kent should have maintained his place in the line. The rules for regulating traffic applied to the motors just the same as they did to the horse carriages. The defendant was fined Rs. 25.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

## THE GOA COIR & OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

### FIRST SIX-MONTHLY REPORT.

The first ordinary general adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 9, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Zorawarmal Harkisondas presiding.

The following is the Directors' report:—Your Directors in presenting this first interim report are glad to note that the progress achieved during the last six months has been, though somewhat slow in the beginning, yet very substantial. The Company was registered in Bombay on the 12th March, 1908, and commenced operations immediately.

The number of shares already subscribed up-to-date comes to 359, in respect of which Rs. 16,245 have been received and Rs. 19,655 are outstanding on the shares already allotted. A large number of shares that have been already promised could not be taken up during the last six months on account of depression in trade, but the demand for shares is expected to grow and prospects improve when all the concessions to be finally secured are known to the public. The expenditure up to date amounts to Rs. 15,631-5-3 and include preliminary expenses, travelling charges, office, printing, and advertising charges and other sundry expenses. Considering the heavy outlay that has to be made in the beginning of a new venture, the Directors think that the expenditure is fully justified by the work already done.

The Agents inspected various sites at Marmagoa, Margao, Rachol, Durbhat, Agapur, Agasium and Sanvordem, and ultimately decided upon the last place as the best suited for the factory, and application has been made to the Survey Department at Goa to acquire a large plot of land of about 25 acres at Sanvordem for the use of the Company. The site so selected possesses all the necessary facilities of climate, water, road, railway, labour wages, and abundant supply of raw material and easy outlet for the finished products, and it is hoped that the Directors will be able to secure it at a moderate price.

The Board have already conveyed their hearty thanks for the further kind support promised by His Excellency the Governor General of Goa and Mr. M. Gerard the Acting Portuguese Consul at Bombay respectively. Thanks are also due to many influential leading gentlmen of Bombay and Goa, who have from time to time materially helped the Agents in their work.

Plans and estimates of factory buildings are ready and will be submitted for approval of the Engineering Department at Goa as soon as the land is secured.

It is proposed to start three branches in the beginning, viz., the manufacture of coir, copra oil and coco anut butter, and the offers that have been made for these articles, from the Continental firms at London, Belgium, Pretoria, Hamburg, etc., show that they alone will suffice to employ all the resources and time of the Company for some years. The manufacture of other bye-products therefore will have to be deferred for some time to come.

It may also be mentioned here that some mischievous persons at Panjim getting hold of the prospectus of the Company, assumed the name of the Company and tried to intercept for theselves the concessions applied for by the Board, but the attempt failed owing to the fraud having been discovered in time. To prevent similar contingencies, the Directors have taken steps to register the Compay at Goa and open a branch office and appoint a local agent at Panjim.

The Directors, in conclusion, heartily thank the Agents for their strenuous efforts in the interest of the Company and earnestly hope, that the public will cordially respond by liberal patronage.

The Directors' report was adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th October.

Submitted the following proceedings at a meeting of the Land and Railways Committee held on the 15th October:—

The Chairman read letter addressed to the hay merchants dated 1st March 1907, informing them that it will be necessary to remove the hay trade from its present location and that endeavour would be made to provide for it elsewhere, probably north of Sewri Fort.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 28th April.

Read letter to the hay merchants dated 29th April informing them that it will no longer be possible to allow hay to be stored in the vicinity of any of the wharves and that it will be necessary to require all hay to be removed within 24 hours of being landed on the wharf. That the present wharf at the Frere Reclamation will be closed next (this) season and a new wharf for "unpressed" hay would be provided north of Sewri; and that hay in "pressed" bales will be allowed to be landed at the Lakri Bunder or at any of the other Bunders subject to removal within 24 hours.

Submitted Trustees Resolution, dated 8th September abandoning the scheme for a new hay wharf north of Sewri and appproving of the construction of a new jetty in extension of the Mazagon Coal Bunder and of interim arrangements being then made for the hay trade.

It was agreed after discussion that as no other accommodation is yet available, the Trade must continue this season at the Frere Reclamation and the former regulations should be continued except that the rate of ground rent should be increased to:—Rs. 300 per stack (6 sticks) for unpressed hay, Rs. 200 per stack (6 sticks) for hay in pressed bales, and for half stacks (3 sticks) half the above rates respectively.

That notice should be given to all concerned that with effect from next season the wharfage charges will be altered to—4 annas per ton for unpressed hay, 2½ annas per ton for hay in pressed bales. That storage in the vicinity of the wharves will not be allowed and that in both cases the hay will have to be removed within 24 hours of being landed on the wharf. The papers, having been circulated to the Trustees, were not read.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 16th Oct. 1908. | Total from 1st April to 16th Oct 1908. | For week ending 16th Oct. 1907. | Total from 1st April to 16th Oct. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour. | 20 | 590 | 21 | 612 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour. | 17 | 577 | 22 | 625 |
| Vessels transported ...... | 17 | 422 | 10 | 482 |
| Vessels attended to ...... | 1 | 45 | ... | 63 |
| Vessels warped .......... | ... | 11 | ... | 29 |

It is officially announced that every constituency in Northumberland, with the exception of Morpeth, now has a Unionist candidate ready for the General Election.

## CHINESE CURRENCY.

The Celestial Empire writes:—Imperial Edicts do not always effect the purpose for which they are designed. Indeed some Edicts appear to be forgotten almost as soon as issued. The latest Imperial Decree, that in relation to standard of currency, which is dated 4th inst., and the terms of which were published in the Mercury on Tuesday, may, however, have a better fate, as it is generally believed that the Chinese authorities are in earnest in their desire to obtain a stable currency. At the same time the demand for a reform in China's monetary system originated not with the Chinese but with foreigners, and, although the monetary chaos must have been as apparent to the Chinese authorities as it was to foreign merchants trading in China, the possibility of improvement apparently never dawned on the Chinese Government till it was suggested in the British commercial treaty negotiations which followed the Boxer Rising in the Shanghai Treaty of 1902 Sir James Mackay succeeded in getting a clause inserted binding China to take steps to provide for a uniform national coinage which was to be legal tender is payment of duties, taxes and all obligations throughout the Chinese Empire for foreigners as well as Chinese. The Chinese authorities, however, appeared to be somewhat suspicious of the intention of the clause, and an annex was necessary to explain that there was no intention by a side wind to reduce the amount of duties. Subsequently Professor Jenks made an investigation on behalf of the Chinese Government into the currency question and, in conjunction with Sir Robert Hart, recommended that China should maintain a national silver currency and establish a uniform exchange value between this silver currency and the currencies of countries having a gold standard, and it was suggested that uniformity in exchange might be secured by minting silver and copper coins of fixed weight, purity and value throughout the Empire and maintaining them at parity with a standard unit of value, not necessarily coined, but containing a fixed number of grains of gold approximating to the monetary unit of countries with which China holds large commercial relations. Notwithstanding the terms of the Treaty and Professor Jenks' recommendation, however, the Chinese Government carefully refrained from taking any steps in the direction indicated till quite recently, when, the considerable fall in the silver exchange involving severe loss in payment of interest on loans and indemnities, brought the disadvantage of China's systems rudely to their notice. Perhaps the general tendency towards reform had also some bearing on the interest which suddenly manifested itself in the currency question. At any rate, it appears from the native papers that there has been keen discussion among the members of the Grand Council and another Government bodies and Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces on the question of national coinage, there being considerable difference of opinion as to the relative marits of the dollar and the tael as the unit of value. A few weeks ago it was announced that it had been decided to adopt the Japanese system of currency but this now appears to have been erroneous. The Imperial Edict which has been issued on the subject is an interesting document. It begins by recognising, what has been pointed out by various experts who have the subject that on financial grounds China is no position to maintain a gold standard at present, Professor Jenks notwithstanding. Nevertheless, the Edict declares the intention of the Government to enter into a convention with foreign countries to get a uniform rate of exchange. An international conference is shortly to be held on the question of exchange, and apparently the Chinese Government expects results favourable to China from that Conference but it is difficult to see, however, much stability in exchange may be desired, how foreign countries can help China to have a stable exchange with a silver currency as against gold using countries, unless China can maintain a large gold reserve and adopt some such proposal as that of Professor Jenks We, however, quite agree that China cannot at this moment adopt a gold standard, and therefore the proposal to simply intrudnce a silve standard currency is the wisest course that could be followed in the circumstances. It is not, however so certain that the unit of value which has been adopted the Kuping Tael, is the best. The present actual currency of China is everywhere based on the dollar standard; even subsidiary coins, although their values are expressed in fractions of taels, are coined on a dollar basis. That question aside, it must be admitted that the adoption of a single tael standard of uniform weight and fineness will be a great step in the direction of a stable currency. An article which appeared in our columns recently pointed out the great number of different varieties of taels which are recognised and in use, and the inconvenience which results to everyone, even the official banker who might be expected to profit. The fact that the tael will become a coin, instead of being merely a weight and to a large extent a convention, will undoubtedly prove an incalculable advantage, and is, as seems to be intended, the subsidiary coinage, both silver and copper, will have a fixed relation to the tael, the value of the proposed reform will obviously be enormous, more especially to the poorer classes. At the same time, the more fact that coins of a fixed value are to be coined and made legal tender will by no means solve the currency difficulty: on the contrary, the result may be greater confusion unless other and further steps are taken. The present currency will not go out of circulation because an official currency is introduced, and an Edict issued. A very likely result will be a struggle between the official monetary system and the popular currency, with adverse effects on the official coinage, which may be confined to official transactions. The money changes would undoubtedly benefit, but the public would not. If success is to follow on the experiment, provincial mints must be made to get the present currency withdrawn from circulation. This, no doubt, would prove costly, but the present state of affairs is largely the result of the operations of the provincial mints, and the provincial authorities might fairly be called on to contribute to the expense of the withdrawal. If the experiment proves successful, considerable adjustment will be required of the various nominal and actual values as expressed in taels and dollars, and as far as Shanghai is concerned the increase in the value of the tael would cause considerable inconvenience at first in business, but if the result was to be an ultimate benefit that inconvenience would, no doubt, be cheerfully endured.

## SOME FAMOUS MATCHES OF OLDEN DAYS.

Matches are almost unknown in the horse-racing world of to-day, but they were common enough in the good old days before the sorry mating of racing with business. A match was a truly sporting event; stakes were heavy, vast sums were betted, and the excitement of the race would stir the whole nation. So much property was lost by the "gentlemen of the South" to the "gentlemen of the North" over a match run at Newmarket at the dawn of the eighteen century that the statute of Queen Anne was enacted to restrict betting. Yet in 1759 a Captain Shafto won £16,000 by winning a bet that he would not complete fifty miles in two hours with as many horses as he pleased. And in 1806 the sporting and gallant Colonel Mellish lost bets to the tune of £20,000 in a match for 2900 guineas—his horse breaking down when victory seemed assured. When in 1799 Sir H. Vane-Tempest's Hambletonian was matched against Diamond for 3000 guineas at Newmarket, the place was so crowded with visitors that not a bed was to be had within twenty miles. One hundred thousand people assembled to see a lady ride in a match at York in 1804 against a sportsman of celebrity, and £200,000 was said, at the least to depend on the result. The lady's horse—nearly twenty years old—was beaten. The last of these memorable sporting events to arouse an interest through the whole country took place in 1851, when Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman beat Lord Zetland's Voltigeur at York.

Many notable matches have been run against time between distant towns. In the days of James I his "groom of the chamber" rode five times between London and York—nearly 200 miles apart—in five days, starting from London on a Monday, and "finishing his appointed journey to the admiration of all men" at York on the following Friday evening. A London to York match was run in Dick Turpin and Black Bess style in 1773, the winner, a mare, arriving in 40hr. 35min., having consumed twelve bottles of wine on the journey. Previously, in 1745, Mr. Cooper Thornhill rode between Stilton and Shoreditch three times, covering altogether 228 miles in 11hr. 34min., having ridden fourteen different horses. Canterbury to London has been a favourite course for more than one event. In 1819 a horse dealer of Canterbury undertook for a wager of 600 guineas to cover the 55 1-2 miles in three successive hours, and won his bet handsomely, though some of his horses ran habitually in the coach, and three of them bolted with him. There is a record of a ride in 1802 between Burton on the Humber and Bishopsgate, London, 172 miles, accomplished, with fourteen horses, in 1hr. 27min. short of the ten hours allowed the rider. Among many Brighton road records a notable one was that set up in 1888, when the famous whip James Selby drove his coach from London to Brighton and back in 7hr. 50min., thereby winning a wager of £1000 to £500 that it could not be done under eight hours.

A great deal of money has changed hands over matches in which riders have undertaken to cover twenty miles in the hour; a feat often performed successfully. A great performance was that of a featherweight jockey who at Newmarket in 1786 rode a horse twenty-three miles in two or three minutes under the hour. The Earl of March—"Old Q."—was on the winning side of a sporting match for 1000 guineas in 1750, when a carriage with four running wheels, and a person in it," was to be drawn by four horses nineteen miles in an hour. The match was won in 53min, 27sec.: and a grand sight it must have been to see the four horses and their riders settting up such a record.

A great ride was that of a Mr. Lipscombe, who in 1824 covered ninety miles in 4hrs. 53min., on eight horses. That famous all-round sportsman, Squire Osbaldeston, performed a marvellous feat in 1831, when, having undertaken to ride 200 miles in ten hours, for 1000 guineas a side, to say nothing of bets, he finished in 8hr. 39min.—"as gay as a lark." He was forty-four years of age, and weighed over eleven stone; yet one of his twenty-eight horses carried him four miles in 8min. For several riders the claim has been made that they have ridden 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours; and in 1891 Mr. J. Davies drove one horse in a dog-cart 1000 miles in nineteen days—an average of fifty-two miles a day.

Some very odd matches find a place in the annals of the turf and the road. Has not Newmarket Heath seen "geese races" in the days of Lords Rockingham and Oxford? At York, in the middle of the eighteenth century, a trick-rider rode one mile standing upright on horse-back for 100 guineas; he was allowed three minutes, and rode home with 18sec. in hand. At the end of the century an officer trotted fifteen miles from Chelmsford to Dunmow in 1hr. 9min., his face to his horse's tail. In 1800 a naval officer rode a blind horse round Sheerness racecourse for a wager, the condition being that he should not touch the reins with his hands. This, however, did not prevent him from having the reins fastened to his feet. To walk fifty miles, drive fifty miles, and ride fifty miles in twenty-four consecutive hours was a task that Captain Polhill easily accomplished in 1826, with nearly five hours to spare. In our own time—in 1891—Mr. J.B. Radcliffe succeeded in rowing a quarter of a mile, and in swimming, running, cycling, and riding a horse the same distance, all within the space of fifteen minutes Merely to think of such a feat is enough to make one tired.

## THE WORLD'S GOLD.

There are few problems more fascinating than those connected with gold, that untarnishable yellow metal which has almost from the beginning of time dominated the activities of the human race, and which at the present day is becoming more and more potent as a factor in the progress of the world. Other media of exchange have, of course, been in common use among men—silver, copper, nickel, and other metals, corn, hides, even shells; but none, in length of service and universality are in any way comparable to gold. How many people have stopped to consider what would happen were gold to lose its predominating place among metals for any cause—such, for instance, as a discovery or invention which might make it as cheap, say, as iron? The suggestion of such a discovery may be laughed at by practical men as a chimera; but it raises speculations which are in themselves worthy of consideration. No war, no revolution or other disturbance in the world's activity, it may safely be said, would cause such utter and complete demoralisation as this happening. In time the nations would fix on another medium of exchange, of course; but the confusion, the loss, and the change effected in the process would be nigh overwhelming.

Even if one does not go so far as to hypothetise the complete demonetisation of gold, there are problems of absorbing interest connected with the fluctuations in its production. The older school of economists regarded gold as a standard, more or less fixed, by which to judge the value of other commodities. This was, of course, an error, as the science of economics has since proved. And yet, in spite of all the attention which has been devoted to this subject, it has to be admitted that the laws governing the relation of gold to commodities are very imperfectly understood. M. de Launay (Professor at the Ecole Superieure des Mines) attempts to solve some of these problems in "The World's Gold," which has just been translated into English and published by Mr. Heinemann. M. de Launay's great reputation as an economist ensures for this work an attentive reading and, indeed, there are few thoughtful men who could not with advantage study his conclusions. The book falls naturally into two parts, the first being concerned with what may be described as the practical side of gold—that is to say, questions connected with the winning of the metal from the earth—and the second with theoretical aspects. It is the second part which will fascinate the ordinary reader.

One extraordinary fact in connection with gold is that while its purchasing power apparently does not vary very greatly within brief periods, the output of it is subject to tremendous fluctuations. To go no further back than sixty years—an infinitesimal period in the history of the human race—we find that in 1848 an average of 55 tons of gold was produced annually. Four years later, in the great Californian rush, this output was quadrupled, reaching 202 tons in 1860. Gradually it fell from this point until, about 1885, 145 tons to 135 tons per annum represented the normal output. The discovery of the Witwatersrand inaugurated a new era. By 1890 production was back to 200 tons, in 1897 it was 350 tons, and in 1898 420 tons. The war caused an interruption; but the upward course started again in 1905, when 573 tons were produced. In 1906 the figure was 608 tons, and during the past eighteen months this rate has probably been exceeded. It is fair to assume that, in spite of the giving-out of certain fields, the present rate of production will be maintained, if not exceeded, in the next ten or twenty years.

What, asks M. de Launay, is to be the end of this tremendous movement? "Shall we some day enter on the period of dear living which so abnormal an influx of gold should, it seems, logically bring about? Will not all prices rise, to the detriment of the consumer, just at a time of social transformation which may render such a crisis still more painful? . . . And in the meantime how are we to explain the fact that the demand for gold at present absorbs, and even exceeds, such an astonishing output?"

We cannot follow M. de Launay through the long and closely reasoned arguments by which he reaches his conclusions, and any attempt to summarise them must end disastrously. We can only indicate the scope of this work to the reader, and advise him strongly to peruse it for himself. M. de Launay is a facile writer and handles his scheme so adroitly that even in his most technical passages he is never dull. In conclusion, we may note that M. de Launay, in a very forcible passage, urges that a great mistake was made by English politicians some ten years ago, when, assuming that the the rate of interest on high class securities would incessantly tend to fall, in consequence of the increasing production of gold, they reduce the rate paid on Consols and other Government stocks.

## WITHIN THE GREAT PYRAMID.

## A Weird Experience.

It is impossible to cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean, writes a correspondent of a contemporary, without calling at the land of the Pharaohs, the most fascinating land on earth—a land which, even to the most ignorant, breathes romance and mystery. For who has not heard of the Nile, of the Great Pyramids, and of the Sphinx? I left the Wanderer in the harbour of Alexandria, and taking train, I reached Cairo three hours later. After a week spent in visiting mosques, bazaars, and native houses, and after having ascended not only the Great Pyramid of Cheops, which every tourist ascends, but also its neighbour, the Pyramid of Chephren, I evolved a strange idea, and decided to carry it out—why not spend a night in the Great Pyramid?

I had no definite plan or ambition. I simply thought it would be a curious and rather new sensation to spend the night in the tomb of a Pharoah—in a tomb 6,000 years old or more, in one of the oldest, if not the oldest, monuments on this globe. You shall learn of my experience. I think it will interest you, for it will give an idea, at least, of the fantastic powers of imagination and the unspeakable horror of absolute solitude and absolute silence.

On the border of the desert, near the Pyramid.

This is the conversation I had with a Bedouin whom I know:

"Hanna, do you want a large bak-sheesh?"

The eyes of the Arab gleam eloquently.

"Listen, then! I want to visit once more the inside of the Great Pyramid as late as possible in the day, with the last batch of tourists, and remain behind for the night."

Hanna seemed amazed. Then he gave way. No Arab could ever hold out against a handsome tip.

"Mash Allah!" (What God pleases!) he says at last. "But, beware! Tombs have spirits. I have been in the King's Chamber scores of times, but I would not go there at night. Beware!"

In the King's Chamber.

It is 8 p.m. by my watch. Hanna has just left me. He was very anxious to go, I think. I am alone in the King's Chamber in the heart of the Great Pyramid! A piece of magnesium is burning on the edge of the King's sarcophagus. The journey to this room has been the same as usual. We crawled through the narrow and low passage which penetrates the pyramid from the north side. Hanna led the way with magnesium in his hand. We were the only visitors and entered unnoticed. After travelling down [illegible] we came to another passage, rising [illegible] climbed over a huge rock and took the corridor leading to the Great Hall—the long and lofty ascending hall of granite and limestone. Thence, to the ante-room, and we reached the King's Chamber. The room is about 17ft. by 34ft. and very lofty. There is nothing in it but a sarcophagus—a box of stone, without lid. Six thousand years ago, priests brought here the mummy of a Pharaoh, placed it in this very box, on the edge of which I am now sitting. Then they closed the pyramid. For centuries the Pharaoh slept here; and then, at intervals of hundreds of years, Persians, Romans, and Arabs searched this place for the fabulous treasures they supposed were concealed here. I am in a tomb—the oldest in the world—at the centre of a mass of over two million blocks of stone. I have brought a cushion on which to lay my head. My magnesium is burning away. I took very little with me; it is going out. I look over my shoulder: there is a huge, terrible shadow behind me. The light is out.

Written the following morning.

What an experience it is! Silence, unspeakable silence! There is no air; I am stifling. And it is dark. I can hear the blood beating in my temples, my watch makes a terrible noise. I lie down on the granite floor, place the pillow under my head, and try to control my feelings. I must have been there two or three hours already. I take off my coat and vest. This darkness is terrible; and there is a pungent smell of death. I cannot stand this any longer; I must go. But how? I feel the walls, the slippery walls of granite. I turn to the left, reach the Great Hall. I slip and fall; my head strikes the stone floor with a thud: I roll down the slope. I manage to hold on to one of the little hollows hewn for the visitors' feet in the slippery rock. I am obsessed by terror. My heart beats violently, my mouth is dry, my head is bleeding. I reach the bottom of the hall and kneel down, feeling for the opening. For an hour I grope about in the dark.

I have to give it up. I must remain till Hanna comes back with a light. How my head throbs. I discard my boots, and commence to climb up again, feeling my way with the aid of the niches. At last I reach the King's Chamber again. Oh, this smell of death, and this silence! I fall on the floor. The noise of my watch is unbearable—that slow, regular, monotonous tick-tick; in a passion, I throw it against the wall. I shall go mad! To think that if a thunderbolt struck the top of the pyramid above me, I would not hear it?

How stupid! I must recover my self-control. After all, a few hundred yards from where I am there is a hotel crowded with Britishers. I have faced danger before, and now I tremble because the air is stifling, the darkness and the silence absolute, because I am in a 6,000-year-old tomb. I laugh. The noise echoes; it is horrible. I lie down once more, and fall into a strange semiconsciousness.

Suddenly I realise that a pair of eyes are fixed on me—huge, black, gleaming eyes. I have been so long in the darkness that the light that has just penetrated dazzles me. What is that apparition? The creature has a white robe and a black cloak. It grins; it has a dark skin; holds a piece of fire. The thing walks threateningly towards me and speaks. I hurl myself at it.

We fight; it is a desperate battle. I try to strangle the man—I know it is a man, now. I hold him under my knee. He bites my hand. The light rolls on the floor, close to the man's head. It is Hanna!

The terrible heat and darkness, the awful solitude and silence, my fall in the Great Hall, and, above all, imagination let loose, all these contributed to make that night the worst I have ever experienced. Evidently I was half-mad when Hanna came to fetch me. Our duel was a terrible one. The Arab believed I had lost my senses, and fought for his life. He had brought water in a goolah, and I soon recovered. I left the pyramid with immense relief, and although the heat was great when I reached the outer world, I never in my life felt so cool and happy.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ...... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received a [illegible] from the United Kingdom during the 24 [illegible] at 8 p.m. of the 3rd November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allow [illegible]

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | [illegible] |
| Turkey ... | 2 | 6 | 21 | [illegible] |
| Teheran ... | 3 | 11 | 55 | [illegible] |
| Suez ...... | 3 | 2 | 35 | [illegible] |

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China interrupted [illegible]

## FUTURE OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

WE had a Reuter telegram the other day to the effect that some Chinese troops had fired on a Japanese frontier post at Kantao, that several hours' fighting had taken place, and that a demand for immediate satisfaction had been made by Japan at Peking. The first impression formed in regard to an incident of the sort is naturally that some over zealous, or foolishly reckless soldiers had got out of hand and committed an offence for which their superiors would be ready to make all the restitution possible. But it seems probable that the incident has a more serious side. For "Kantao" we should read "Chientao," to which an illuminating reference is made by the Peking correspondent of the "Times" in the course of a long article on the foreign relations of China published in one of the issues of the leading journal which came to hand by the last mail. Chientao, the correspondent says, is the most important of the outstanding disputes between China and Japan. It is "a territory as large as many provinces, which adjoins the northern border of Korea, and has long been regarded as Chinese territory." The Japanese however claim it as Korean, on the ground that in some far distant age it did belong to Korea. As the correspondent remarks, if that contention were pressed it would serve as a sanction for very considerable encroachments into Manchuria. The situation, however, was giving some cause for anxiety so far back as the end of August. The Chinese official resides in the sub prefectural town of Yen-chi-ting to the west of Hunchhun, on a tributary of the Tiumen, and the Japanese, claiming to act in the interests of Korea, had stationed a post at Tin-tao-kou some miles to the south. It was near there probably that the recent fighting took place, but as yet there is no information avilable as to its origin. Although the Japanese have lost no time in protesting, it does not follow that the Chinese were wrong. Quite probably the trouble began when the Japanese attempted to occupy, still more advanced positions, but significance attaches to the incident from the fact that the Chinese officials were probably acting on orders from Peking when they resisted the encroachment. The "Times" correspondent was of opinion that China would have no difficulty in establishing her claim to the territory, and the solution expected was that Japan would admit that claim, but would insist upon retaining jurisdiction over the Koreans who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of the region. After the recent shooting incident it is not likely that the claim will be modified.

But there are graver matters at issue in Manchuria itself. In the north Russia has railway claims which impinge somewhat severely upon Chinese sovereignty. Large tracts of territory had been purchased by the company which owns the Russian Manchurian Railway, and the contract, in regard to these gives "le droit absolu et exclusif de l' administration de ces terrains" Foreigners, as well as Russian and Chinese subjects, are required to sign agreements of the most sweeping description placing themselves wholly at the mercy of the Railway Company if they desire to reside, hold property, or carry on business within the precincts of the territory of the railway. Among other things a lessee must "forfeit or abandon all right to have recourse, legal or national, to any redress or compensation in the event of the administration decreeing the forfeiture of his lease, the suspension or closure of his business, and demolition, at his expense, of any buildings created by him, for non-compliance with any regulation." Almost identical conditions are growing up in the south of Manchuria, the "Times" says, under the Japanese who fell heir to the rights which had been acquired by Russia. The Imperial Railways of North China are forbidden to enter the city of Mukden, and no Chinese railway is allowed to cross a Japanese railway. Treating the railway territory as simply an extention of the leased territory of Dalny and Port Arthur, Japan "has occupied large areas wherein she not only exercises administrative rights, but claims jurisdiction over the subjects of all nations. "Small wonder," says the "Times," correspondent, "that the Nul-chwang Chamber of Commerce is alarmed at such a strange interpretation of the 'Complete evacuation of Manchuria,' which leaves Manchuria intersected throughout its greatest length by a strip of alien territory barring the commercial expansion of the sovereign power." There are other matters, such as the grievous deficiencies of the postal service in Japanese hands, but they may be described as subsidiary. What England and America, no less than China, have to ask is whether Japan is one whit more faithful than Russia to public pledges given with every appearance of sincerity. Because Russia, did not keep faith, and aimed quite obviously at establishing her power in Manchuria regardless of Chinese sovereignty, Japan made war upon her and had the sympathy of other powers in doing so. The subjects of these powers are beginning to realise that the rule of King Log does not differ very much from the rule of King Stork, and there may come a time when they will look as benignly on a Chinese reassumption of effective sovereignty as they did upon the Japanese repression of Muscovite pretensions.

That time, however, appears for the present to be far distant. It is true that there are many signs of awakening in China, but they seem to be outside the Government rather than a direct emination there from. Before China can assert herself there must be an enormous development of her military capacity, and that must be founded on a purer system of administration in all departments. Having regard to all the circumstances, it seems a little strange that so many efforts are being made to borrow assistance from Japan rather than from the Western Powers. It was a very natural thing that China should turn eagerly to a people with whom she claims some degree of kinship when they had surprised the world by freeing her from the incubus of Russian encroachment. But as it begins to be realised that Japanese aims are not more disinterested than those of Russia, it would seem a natural thing for the Chinese to look elsewhere for the kind of assistance that is needed to put them in a condition for taking full advantage of their enormous resources and unlimited population. Comparisons, though they may be odious, are not always avoidable, and when they are made between Chinamen and Japanese it is not the latter who stand out as the most striking, examples of inetllectual force or commercial capacity. But Japan has the advantage of being a small country, and therefore one in which it was vastly more easy to generate the spirit of nationalism, and to propagate western arts and sciences, especially those of Government and of war, than it is in unwieldy China. That is why the Japanese appear [illegible] reached a goal almost before the Chinese [illegible] move towards it, but a little people [illegible] ople unless they possess quali[illegible] der. Therefore it behoves the [illegible] in Manchuria. They cannot [illegible] a debit of insolent assertiveness [illegible] the Chinese giant shakes off [illegible] and discovers his real strength.

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[illegible] the death of Surgeon-Major [illegible] lian Medical Service, Colonel [illegible] Mayhew writes to the "Globe" point out that he was known to the natives as "Davi" (Saint) Holmsted. Major Holmsted retired from the service in 1878, and it was his subsequent practice at Hyderabad, and his goodness to the natives, which won for him the title of "Saint."

## BY THE WAY.

### THE NEAR BEAST.

ALTHOUGH more immediately exciting incidents nearer home have diminished the acute anxiety as to the development of the Near Eastern crisis that crisis is still in existence. But the signs point to a better chance of a peaceful solution than we could at one time have hoped for. If the turbulent elements near the possible scene of action can be restrained, it now seems likely that the Powers will get cumbrously but usefully to work, and that a Conference will be called. That Conference—supposing that due limits can be set to the scope of its international activities—will doubtless administer a moral rebuff to the brigands, and protesting afresh the sacro-sanctity of treaties find a method of accepting that lawless infraction of treaty obligations which is now an accomplished fact. But it would be folly to sneer at the solemnity of this farce. For farce is preferable to tragedy, and it is only by a solemn farce that Turkey's face can be saved, a salve (probably in money) found for her wounds, and European peace perserved. All is yet uncertain. But the fact that the new Turkish Government seems to have the internal situation well in hand is of happy augury. In fine, we are justified in hoping that the old lady who, the other day, observing one half of a well-known illuminated advertisement on Thames side, rushed off quite convinced that war (De-War) had been declared, mistook the portents.

### A LITTLE SPARK.

If the Crown Prince of Servia could have persuaded his country into war, it is possible there would not have been so happy a prospect of peace as we are now rejoiing in. Put to the test, the martial ardour of this young man might not have been so glowing as his speeches. There is no saying. Not always—not often, indeed—do the most fiery orators make the best fighters. However, for the moment danger lies not in the Crown Prince's possible deeds, but in his too articulate enthusiasm. Therefore we are sorry to hear he is still talking, while we rejoice that the Premier and Foreign Minister of Servia have represented to him the wisdom of adopting a more discreet attitude, with a warning that unless he listens to the voice of reason the Government will not assume responsibility for his actions. That they have addressed to him this paternal and patriotic hint is, we sincerely hope, a correct statement of their view of responsibility. We fail to hear that King Peter has adopted a similar tone towards his firebrand of a son. May be, his authority would have availed less than that of the Government. In any case, it is time somebody spoke strongly. To an educated community the eloquence of unthinking temerity would convey little. The people would smile and pass on, remarking that boys will be boys! But in Servia, who can guess what fire a little spark might set alight?

### LORD RIPON'S RETIREMENT.

The resignation of Lord Ripon, having been expected for some time, will cause no surprise. The eighty years with which Lord Ripon is burdened would not perhaps have prepared us for the announcement now made for they are borne vigorously and indomitably, and moreover Lord Ripon belongs to a generation of politicians which considered old age no bar to office and service of their country. When we remember that the retiring Minister entered political life almost sixty years ago, when we glance over the long list of high positions he has held we, realise that he has not reached eighty by nursing his energies. At one time and another he has been most things—War Secretary, Colonial Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord President, and Viceroy of India. But even to a Lord Ripon age brings infirmities, and it was these, not the fact that he was eighty, which persuaded him to relinquish the Leadership of the House of Lords to Lord Crewe. And so another grand old man passes from active political life. We trust he will get such benefit from his retirement as to feel before long that retirement was premature; and that is the best sign of health one can wish in an octogenarian.

### CHANGES AND CHANCES.

By the appointments of Lord Wolverhampton as Lord President of the Council and of Lord Fitzmaurice as the former's successor in the Duchy of Lancaster, the Government ingeniously avoids the known perils of another by-election. And if, as is thought probable, the new Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is taken from the Commons, an avenue of advancement will be open to some one of the young "bloods" of Liberalism. We congratulate the Government on this discretion, and we congratulate Lord Fitzmaurice on his probable rise to Cabinet rank. His appointment recalls the little revolt that disturbed the serenity of the first days of this Government's career. It will be remembered that Lord Fitzmaurice and Lord Monkswell, finding themselves shut out of the Eden of Ministerial appointment to which past services might have been supposed to entitle them, spoke their minds plainly and uttered dark threats. One was then taken, and the other left. Lord Fitzmaurice has pushed bravely on. Lord Monkswell has been, so to speaks, "en retraite." It would seem that service to the Liberal Party is not all beer and skittles, and that the crime of having been the lieutenant of "C. B." during his disastrous term at the War Office is practically unforgivable. Well, well!

### THE BOY AND THE CIGARETTE.

The strangest feature of the Children's Bill is that it has brought Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Arnold Lupton into alliance. Both are dissatisfied with the clause making cigarette-smoking by boys a punishable offence. Mr. Lupton is opposed to smoking altogether. At least, he declares his willingness to vote for a measure making smoking illegal up to the age of sixty. Lord Robert merely questions the advisability of legislation, and wonders whether cigarettes are more harmful than sweets. If (as Mr. Lupton fears) the Bill would drive small boys from the cigarette to the big cigar, we should see more harm than good in it. But we do not anticipate calamity so dire, and, "pace" Lord Robert Cecil, we think it a good thing that the law should empower the police to stop the flaunting of cigarettes by children on whom they can work nothing but harm. Sitting up o'nights and the eating of sweets have not as yet become a national evil. Juvenile smoking has. That boys will continue to smoke in holes and corners, on the sly, we firmly believe. It will be something, however to render it impossible or difficult for them to smoke before the public eye. No act of Parliament will turn boys into saints. An Act of Parliament may very well give them a better chance of growing into sound, healthy men, such as the nation needs.

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THE death is announced, from Gort Convent, County Galway, of Mother Mary Aloysius Doyle, the survivor of the sixteen nuns of the Order of Mercy, who left Ireland in 1854, to assist Miss Florence Nightingale, in nursing the soldiers in the Crimea. She was 94 years of age. Mother Mary Doyle was summoned to Windsor several years ago by the late Queen Victoria to be decorated, but was too old to undertake the journey. Her sister, aged 90, a nun in the same Convent, still survives.

## COMMAND OF THE SEAS.

### Navy League and Present Day Requirements.

WE have received from the Navy League a copy of the following resolutions, which define the policy of the League as approved by the Executive Committee:—

1. To draw attention to the fact that no member of the Government has yet pledged himself to the two-Power standard as meaning a 10 per cent, margin above the two strongest Powers in large armoured ships. It should be the object of the Navy League to draw from the Government a clear statement of the standard they are working to (a) in order that the public may judge if the standard is adequate; (b) and in order that we may see if the standard is being adhered to in practice.

2. That it is inadvisable for the British Navy to have a lower standard as to the period at which battleships, cruisers, and detroyers fall obsolete than that of its principal naval rival.

3. That the Goverement should take into its serious and immediate consideration the large number of protected cruisers and torpedo craft which are falling obsolete, especially if the German standard of obsolescence is used, and should include in their future programme adequate provision to replace them.

MISLEADING RETURN.

4. That it is misleading to include in the Dilke return a number of vessels which are not being maintained, and which are not avilable until some time after war breaks out. (The Dilke return is the only annual return given to Parliament and the public.)

5. That our requirements should be worked out as near as possible for a period of four years, and regular programmes entered upon, so as to enable contracts to be placed better, more regular employment given, and standardisation of ships and stores obtained.

6. To bring pressure to bear upon the front Opposition Bench to obtain a day for discussion of the shipbuilding policy of the Government during the autumn sesssion. The Navy League desires to draw attention to the unwisdom of relying on superior rapidity of building, in view of such examples of ships not yet in commission as H.M.S. Defence and H.M.S. Lord Nelson, of the year 1904 programme, and the armoured cruiser Invincible, which ought to have joined the Home Fleet in May and will not be in commission this year. The destroyers H.M.S. Afridi and H.M.S. Cossack, belonging to 1906 programme, have not yet done their trials. That the Navy League, while recognising that it has not sufficient evidence at its disposal in reference to the very large reduction in the votes in recent years both for Army and Navy, for guns, projectiles, ammunition, torpedoes, and gun-cotton, desires to draw attention to these large reductions, and to the desirability of Parliament being furnished with an explantion.

7. That the Navy League should call attention to the failure of the Admiralty to carry out their policy as to the number of ships away from any of the fleets at any one time, and of the memorandum of October 23, 1906, that in the event of a ship requiring an extensive refit (defined as over 30 working days, in a previous memorandum), she should be replaced by a ship from the Home Fleet.

REFITTING OF BATTLESHIPS.

The following are copies of memoranda referred to in paragraph 7:—

In December, 1904, an official circular was issued to all ships stating that "Not more than two battleships are to be absent at any one time from the Channel Fleet for the purpose of refit or of visiting their home port for leave .... such refit is to be governed by the condition that these ships are to be ready for sea in cases of emergency at four days' notice, unless their Lordships' special permission is obtained for any longer period, when the desirability of turning over the crew to another vessel will be considered, and it will be carried out if the refit will take more than 30 working days. The same procedure is to be adopted with regard to armoured cruisers. Not more than one at a time is to be detached from any squadron for refit."

In a memorandum entitled "Arrangements consequent upon the Redistribution of the Fleet," issued on March 15, 1905 (No. 2430), the following appeared:—"Orders have been given that, as a rule, not more than one large armoured vessel of a fleet or squadron is to be under repair in dockyard hands at one time, so as to ensure the various fleets and squadrons being kept always at their effective strength and ready for instant service."

## STATE OF PAHANG.

### Progress Stifled by Heavy Transport.

The following figures given by the Acting State Engineer of Pahang for the past year show how urgently the work now in hand for improving communication between that State and the rest of the Federation is needed:—

Transport by sea and river from Singapore to Kuala Lipis still continues to be the cheapest route though only available during the south-west monsoon. If motor-propelled vessels were employed, a greater saving would be shown, as they would make the journey up-river from the kuala in from three to four days, instead of twenty-one days taken by boats worked by manual labour.

The freight per ton of ordinary goods form Singapore deliverrd at Kuala Lipis is, via Pekan, 40dol., and via Port Swettenham, 53dol.

Transport of goods from Kuala Kubu to Raub, Bentong and Kuala Lipis is, as in former years, mainly performed by bullock carts, a slow and expensive method. Motor cargo lorries running at regular intervals would accelerate and cheapen transport by this route.

Cost of transport by bullock carts varies considerably, and at times when cattle disease is prevalent it reaches prohibitive rates.

Transport from Kuala Lumpur to Bentong will be considerably cheapened when the Ginting Sempah road is opened.

In the Kuantan district, there is a great scarcity of bullock transport; and on new roads where there is no grass, steam traction has had to be resorted to.

Steamer freight from Singapore to Kuantan was about 6 dol. per ton in the case of cement. Tongkangs could be engaged, it is reported, to carry freight between the same ports for 3 dol. per ton. Steamer freight to Kuala Pahang from Singapore is 10·30 per ton, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Freght by jalaks on the East Coast works out to about 12 cents per ton per mile.

Freight by boats on rivers ranges from 10 to 20 cents per ton mile.

Transport of timber at Kuantan is carried out by buffalo draught, cost being 1·25 per buffalo per diem.

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TELEGRAMS from Ashkabad report, says the "Times," that General Mishchenko and his aide-de-camp were wounded slightly during the manœuvres. Ball cartridges were found in the pouches of the soldiers.

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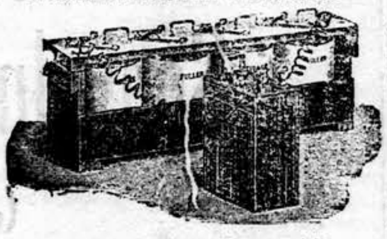
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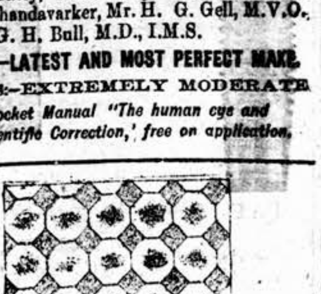
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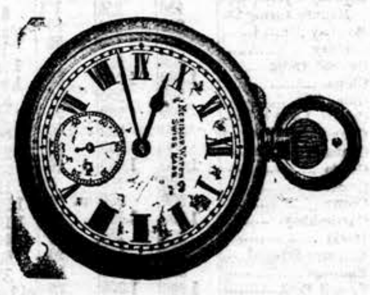
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MAGNESIA

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [3RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England... | 2½ per cent, | from | 20th May. |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 4 per cent. | ,, | 3rd Sept. |
| Bank of Bombay... | 4 per cent. | ,, | 22nd Oct. |
| Bank of Madras ... | 4 per cent. | ,, | 14th July. |

**Money :—**

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 30 1-4. lakhs up.

**Exchange :—**

There were no change in the market at opening to-day. Most Banks were offering to sell at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. but at one or two Banks 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. was available. Buyers are scarce. Credits are quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are unsettled following the silver market.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 27-32 to 7-8d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 7-8d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. ... | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 168 1-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 137 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 129 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 3-4 |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... | 170 |

**Government Paper :—**

The acting pro-tem Finance Minister has determined that he will be remembered, for it was announced yesterday that the 3 per cents loan is to be converted into 3 1-2 per cents, holders of the former to receive, in the proportion of seven to six, Paper in the latter category. The proportion is equitable enough as the reduced amount of 3 1-2 per cents will earn the same interest as did the Threes. The fact is the three per cents, after the first two or three years of their issue, were never popular and they could always be bought in this market to give a better return than 3 1-2 per cents. We have not the exact text of the conversion before us but we understand that holders are given six months to decide whether or not they will accept the terms offered. The immediate effect of the conversion has been to cause a rise of about 1 1-2 per cent. in the quotation for Threes to say, 81 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cents have declined about 1-4 per cent to 94 3-4. It is however doubtful if the decline in the latter can be be altogether attributed to the conversion. The Market for a long time has been extremely dull and to-day being the settlement holders have probably been delivering 3 1-2 per cents in preference to arranging Loans. The bank balance to-day is Rs. 30 lacs up and this has had a steadying effect, the market closing 1-8 better than the lowest point touched at the close business for the account is reported at 94 11-16. Calcutta market is closed to-day.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. | 94·13 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | ,, | 94·11 |

**Bullion :—**

On Monday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 down at 23 1-16, New York also being 3-8 lower at 50. Locally the market has also been weak, ready bars opening at 61 3-16 ex duty, and closing at 60 3-4. Forward bars are quoted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 60 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 61 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 58 | 14 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

Advices from Home continue to show a small improvement and our market this morning opened steadier, but there was little enquiry by exporters. It is reported that there were no transactions yesterday, when the market was closed. At Colaba this afternoon there was no improvement in the demand for New Crop, and exporters were almost out of the market. We close quiet as under.

For ready cotton there was a small enquiry chiefly by Mills. Prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 234 | Mar. 09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 237 1-4 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 212-13 | Jan-09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 205 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 199 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... ... | 198/9 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... ... | 192 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 184 1-4 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 191 | ,, |
| Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 181 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 169 1-2 | ,, |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | ...Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 5,000 Bales |
| Total Imports ... ... | 20,000 ,, |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·76 | 4·74 | 4·72 | 4·73 |

+02

| Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May.-June. | June.-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·71 | 4·71 | 4·71 | 4·71 |

+02

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is steady with business doing at the following rates :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 | 3 | 0 | B. T. |
| May ... ... ... ... | ,, | 7 | 14 | 6 | R. T. |

**Rapeseed —**

The market is firm with a moderate inquiry.

We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore ... | Rs. | 8 | 8 | 0 | B.T. |
| Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... | ,, | 7 | 14 | 0 | R.T. |

**Gingellyseed :—**

The market is quiet with little doing and prices are easier.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... | Rs. | 45 | 8 | 0 |
| Mimbara ... ... ... | ,, | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| White Khandeish ... ... | ,, | 47 | 0 | 0 |

**Castorseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 30 8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

**Poppyseed :—**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 9 | 8 | 0 | B. T. |
| Apl-May ... ... ... | ,, | 9 | 8 | 0 | R. T. |

Tone—Quiet.

**Cottonseed :—**

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0 Jan.-Feb. Rs. 22 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

**Mowraseed :—**

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 6 12 0 B.T.

Tone—Firm.

**Groundnuts—**

Jan.-Feb ... ,, ,, Rs. 40 8 0

Tone.—Firmer.

**Wheat :—**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi, April-May... | Rs. | 5 | 7 | 0 | R. T. |
| White Pessi 85 p.c, ,, ... | ,, | 5 | 13 | 0 | ,, |

Tone—Firm.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Banks :—** | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,462 1-2 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 66 |
| Bank of Burmah Ld. Par. | |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 52 |
| **Mills :—** | |
| David ... ... ... ... | 442 1-2 Dec. |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 832 1-2 Dec. |
| Manockji Petit ... ... | 3,365 Dec. |
| Sassoon S and W Coy Ld ... | 1,000 |
| **Miscellaneous :—** | |
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. ... | 309 |
| Badham Pile & Co ... ... | 132 |
| Telephone & Co ... ... | 33 |
| Treacher & Co ... ... | 600 |
| **Railways :—** | |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 562 1-2 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... | 120 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 425 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 31st Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 23rd Oct. 1908 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Oct. 23. Rs. | Oct. 31. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,01,00,000 | 1,01,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 67,96,839 | 96,71,209 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 51,57,149 | 49,93,647 |
| Other Deposits | 8,80,81,199 | 8,92,46,276 |
| Post Bills | 30,052 | 29,797 |
| Sundries | 20,12,931 | 20,84,283 |
| Rs.... | 12,21,78,170 | 12,61,25,212 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Government Securities | 1,46,32,790 | 1,46,09,532 |
| Other authorised Securities | 25,69,687 | 24,93,751 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 174,61,170 | 1,67,63,611 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,95,57,405 | 3,02,06,145 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 1,14,93,091 | 1,23,64,378 |
| Dead Stock | 3,11,748 | 3,11,748 |
| Stamps | 4,344 | 4,281 |
| Bullion | 2,27,064 | 2,16,088 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 10,40,080 | 12,08,978 |
| Sundries | 1,96,864 | 2,25,662 |
| Cash | 4,46,83,927 | 4,77,21,038 |
| | 12,21,78,170 | 12,61,25,212 |

## THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

### HONGKONG.

MESSRS. PHIROZSHA B. PETIT AND CO., writes from Hongkong on October 16th report on the yarn market as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 2nd instant.

The yarn market has continued to rule very firm during the past fortnight.

Owing to continued inquiries prices have advanced from dols2 to 4 per bale. Demand has run principally on favourite chops of No. 10s. with good business resulting both for "spot" cargo and to arrive. Purchases and settlements have been made for the most part on account of the Northern market. Following old time custom when business begins to slacken off towards the beginning of the twelfth Chinese moon in each year, the natives have come forward to buy as largely as they have done during the past fortnight. It is rumoured that as soon as the river ports are closed to business by the water being frozen or running low, prices will undergo a set-back. Provided arrivals continue to come as meagrely as during the past few months, the small stocks in importers' hands will suffer further diminution tending to futher enhancement in quotations. Dealers, too, are not left with much cargo in godown and as there is no indication pointing to any adverse circumstance overtaking the yarn market we feel confident that if prices do not mount higher they will remain stationary; depreciation is not to be anticipated.

As we write advices from the interior report distressing floods again in the Province of Kwangtung. On the present occasion it is the well-to-do districts of Sunning and Hoiping that are affected. Appeals for help have met with ready response both from Canton and Hongkong.

No. 20s.—A moderate business transpired at an advance of dol 1 to dols. 3 per bale.

No. 16s.—Not much in favour; selected threads moved at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 2.

No. 12s.—Stock is almost exhausted. Selected threads are inquired after at an advance of $1 to $3 per bale.

No. 10s.—In brisk demand and all available spot as well as forward contracts were entered into, at an advance of $1 to $4 per bale.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—Not in request.

The Market closes very firm.

Sales :—4,725 bales of No. 10s., 550 bales of No. 12s., 250 bales of No. 16s., and 1,375 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 6,900 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers "Kumsang" and "Lightning" (from Calcutta), and "Wakasuya Maru," "Ischia" and "Assaye" (from Bombay) of about 11,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 9,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 11,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | T. T. | at Rs. | 133 | per cent. |
| ,, | Demand | ,, ,, | 133¼ | ,, |
| London | T. T. | ,, Sh. | 1 9 3/16d.=$ | |
| ,, | Demand | ,, ,, | 1 9¼d.=$ | |
| Shanghai......... | | ,, Tls. | 75¼=$100 | |
| Silver............. | | ,, | 23 11/16d. per oz. | |

### SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai on October 10 :—

Since our last report, there has been no change in the condition of the Indian yarn market, which continues strong and the outlook still seems very promising. As noticed in our last circular, the demand has not been confined to one or two provinces, but almost all important consuming centres have been in the field to capture as much as possible for their immediate requirements. The holders try to secure the topmost rates obtainable at the moment for their limited holdings, whereas the buyers are anxious to seize any good chops they can lay their hands upon at substantial advances over last fortnight's quotations. The most reassuring feature of the period under notice is the good revival of enquiry for No. 16s., which has engaged the attention of the Kiangse province and a decent number of 1,100 bales has changed hands at an appreciation of Tl. 1 1-2 per bale. As the stock of No. 12s. is now fast diminishing, the prices of this count have remained far above the parity of No. 10s. for some time past, and an advance of Tls. 1 1-2 12 has been easily secured during the interval. There still seems to be a good demand for the favourite spinnings of No. 20s, but the bulk of the business had been done in No. 10s., in which not less than 3,200 bales have changed hands during the period under review. In sympathy with the local and Honkong demand the Bombay market is reported to continue strong and a large transaction has transpired for the China ports at an advance of Rs. 3-4 per bale. Clearances continue very satisfactory in spite of the unfavourable weather prevailing these few days. The market at the close is decidedly firm.

No. 10s—Szechuen was again the principal buyer of this count. Chinkiang and Newchwang were each responsible for a moderate quantity. About 3,200 bales were bought.

No. 12s.—Chinkiang and Kinkiang divided amongst themselves almost equally about 1,400 bales of this yarn.

No 16s.—Chinkiang, Kinkiang and Kiaochow have been responsible for the purchase of nearly 1,100 bales of this once neglected thread.

No. 20s.—This yarn engaged the attention of Szechuen, Kinkiang and Hankow. Total sales about 1,700 bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about .................... | 7,400 bales. |
| Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about.......................... | 8,869 bales. |
| Estimated unsold stock about......... | 15,000 bales. |
| Estimated sold but uncleared stock about........................................ | 7,000 bales. |

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On India | T.T. | Rs. 175½ | per Tls. | 100 |
| ,, Hongkong | ,, | Tls. 75⅝ | per dol. | 100 |
| ,, London | ,, | 2s. 4d. | per Tl. | 1 |

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,462½ |
| Bank of India......... | 100 | 50 | 5 ,, | 66 |
| Bank of Bengal...... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1,520 |
| Bank of Madras...... | 500 | 500 | 10 ,, | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of India ............... | P. 100<br>O. 50 | 100<br>50 | 6 ,,<br>1½ ,, | 68¼<br>18 |
| Specie Bank ......... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 52 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld........... | 100 | 100 | 14 ,, | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 ,, | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank...... | £20 | £20 | 14 ,, | £53½ |
| Mercantile ........... | £25<br>£25 | £12½<br>£12-10 | 6 ,,<br>6 ,, | £17½<br>£16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 13 p. c. | 540 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 515 |
| Alliance ............. | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 160 |
| Assur Veerjee ........ | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 675 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co. | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 615 |
| Bombay United...... | 250 | 250 | 20 | xd500 |
| Century ............. | 100 | 100 | 50 | 360 |
| Central India........ | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,785 |
| China ................. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ........... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,107½ |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ........... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 250 |
| Coorla ................ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent ............. | 100 | 100 | 5 | 115 |
| Crown ................ | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,150 |
| David ................. | 250 | 250 | 20 | 442½ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 600 |
| Empress .............. | 500 | 500 | 25 | 350 |
| Framji Petit ......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | xd 1,500 |
| Gold Mohur ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ............ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 545 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Hyderabad ........... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton...... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 155 |
| Indian Manufg ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 85 | 640 |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ...... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 310 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 182½ |
| Jewraj Baloo ........ | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid35 | 390 |
| Jubilee Mills ........ | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ............ | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 990 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 800 |
| Kohinoor.............. | 500 | 500 | 25 | 832½ |
| Leopold .............. | 100 | 100 | 3 | 55 |
| Luxmidas ............. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 400 |
| Lakshmi Cotton...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,490 |
| Madras United ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,150 |
| Manockji Petit ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,362½ |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 3,225 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 205 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | xd 725 |
| Phœnix ............... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 107½ |
| Presidency ........... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 620 |
| Queen ................. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 900 |
| Rehman .............. | 500 | 500 | p.c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ................. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid50 | 840 |
| Sassoon Cotton ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | 990 |
| Sassoon Silk ......... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 560 |
| Sholapur .............. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd4,525 |
| S. Mahratta ........... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 220 |
| Standard Mills ...... | 500 | 500 | 50 | xd 1,385 |
| Sun .................... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi.............. | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,315 |
| Textile................. | 500 | 500 | 30 | xd 1,200 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 |
| Western India......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | 520 |

### RAILWAYS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad--Prantej Railway ............ | 500 | 500 | 6 p. c. | 592½ |
| Amritsar Patty ........ | 100 | 100 | 5 ,, | 120 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company ........... | 500 | 500 | 4 ,, | xd 425 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ............ | 100 | 100 | 5 ,, | xd 105 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..................... | 100 | 100 | | xd 309 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld... | 100 | 20 | ¾ c-o | 12 |
| Back Bay Bath....... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ......... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 132 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | 10,100 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue.................. | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,525 |
| Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...... | P. £10<br>O. £10 | 10<br>£10 | p. c. 6<br>Nill. | xd 156<br>134 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg...... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 930 |
| Bombay Land and Building ........... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250<br>P. 250 | 250<br>250 | p. c. 6<br>p. c. 6 | 357½<br>275 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ...... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd.415 |
| Delhi Flour............. | 200 | 200 | 16 | 135 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ......... | 500 | 50 | yrp.c.17 | 125 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ......... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co ......... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd. 205 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co...... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co...... | 100 | 100 | il. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ......... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 190 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...... | 100 | 30 | ... | 27 |
| Phillips and Co ...... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 54 |
| Port Canning Co...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 450 |
| Shivrajpur ............ | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 22 |
| Syndicate.............. | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 17 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company........... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 80 |
| Soundy and Co ...... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.............. | O. 75<br>D. 30<br>P.150 | £ 15<br>30<br>30 | ...<br>...<br>... | dis. 12<br><br>47 |
| Thacker and Co ...... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 280 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | xd 33 |
| Treacher and Co...... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 600 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ................... | 750 | 750 | 225 | 4,600 |
| Albert ................... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton ...... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 107½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 175 |
| Broach City ......... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 172½ |
| Fort..................... | 475 | 475 | ...... | 270 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ............... | 250 | 250 | ...... | 500 |
| Hindustan ............ | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hingoli ............... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton ...... | 125 | 125 | 14 | 183¾ |
| Khangaum ........... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 325 |
| Mahuva .............. | 200 | 200 | ... | 150 |
| Mercantile ............ | 125 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | ...... | 255 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| New Mofussil ....... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 680 |
| New Berar ........... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 510 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 510 |
| Parbhany ............. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab ......... | 400 | 400 | 140 | 6,400 |
| Sind Press ........... | 200 | 200 | 35 | 480 |
| Surat City ........... | 1,000 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 490 |
| Wadhwan ............. | 150 | 50 | 10 | 125 |

EASE ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

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WORTH NOTING.

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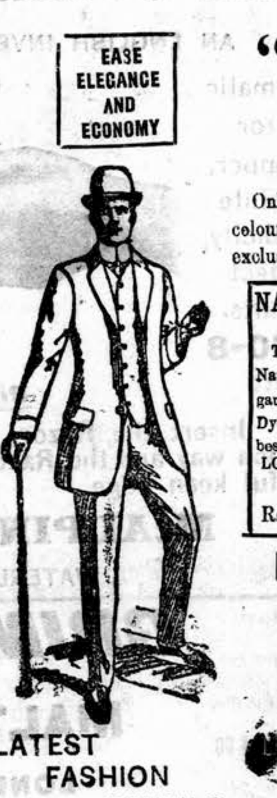

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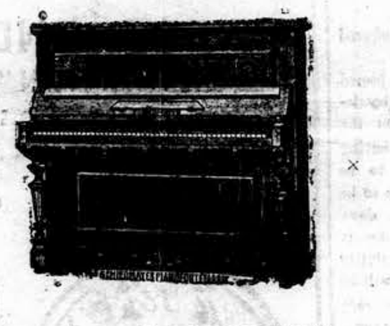

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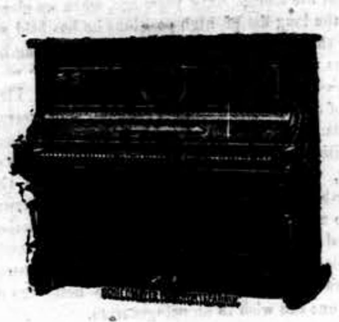

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| Set ,, | 107 | ,, | ¼ ,, ,, | 1 | ,, ,, | 1/16ths. | ,, ,, ,, | |
| Set ,, | 150 | ,, | ¼ ,, ,, | 1½ | ,, ,, | 1/16ths. | ,, ,, ,, | |
| Set ,, | D D 5 | ,, | ⅛ ,, ,, | ¼ | ,, ,, | 1/32nds. | ,, one tap. | |
| Set ,, | D D 6 | ,, | ⅛ ,, ,, | 9/32 | ,, ,, | 1/32nds. | ,, ,, ,, | |
| Set ,, | D D 7 | ,, | 7/64 ,, ,, | ¼ | ,, ,, | 1/64ths. | ,, ,, ,, | |
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# MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

## RACING AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 31.

FINE weather prevailed this afternoon and a large number of spectators turned out at Futteh Maidan to witness the second day's races, and amongst the number the Prince, the Hon'ble M. F. O'Dwyer, C. S. I., British Resident at Hyderabad and many of the Hyderabad Nobles.

Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Commander of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops, was "At House" and His Highness's Band was present.

The following are the results of the day's racing:—

Desert Plate.—Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr. Rees' Thamin (10-8) ..........Owner 1
Capt. Meynell's Arabistan (11-9) ..Owner 2
Mr. Kader Beg's Bomb (8-0) .....Native 3

Won by a short head; three lengths between second and third. Time—57secs.

Chevron Stakes.—Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Green's Spangles (11-0) ......Native 1
Mr. A. Fallon's Lady Golightly (11 0) Native 2
2nd Lancer's Dancing Girl (11-0).Native 3

Also ran.—Bonnie Kate (11-0).

Betting.—6 to 1 Spangles, 3 to 1 Dancing Girl, 4 to 1 Lady Golightly, 4 to 6 Bonnie Kate.

Won by a head; half a length between second and third. Time—43 4-5secs.

Polo Handicap.—Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt. Meynell's Arabistan (11-12)...Owner 1
Mr. Rees' Afsur (11-0)...............Owner 2
Mr. Bilgrami's Black Gem (10-7) Mr. A. Fallon 3

Also ran.—Dynamite (10-0), Dudul (8-0), and Express (8-0).

Betting.—1/2 Arabistan, 5/4 Afsur, 4 to Black Gem and Dynamite, 6 to 1 Express and 10 to 1 Dudul.

Won by a head; 4 lengths separated second and third. Time—42 3-15secs.

All Horse Handicap.—Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr. Johnston's Nell Gwynne (11-0) Owner 1
Mr. Willoughby's Scandal (8-10)...Owner 2
Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Jamsheed (9-0) Native 3

Also ran.—Bad News (11-0) and Goodluck (7-7).

Betting.—6 to 1 Jamsheed and 10 to 1 Goodluck.

Won by a length; 1½ lengths between second and third. Time—56 3-5secs.

Consolation Stakes.—Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Rees' Afsur (11-13) ...... Owner 1
2nd Lancers Polo Club's Imperial (10-4)............ Mr. Kenworthy 2
Hamid Yar Jung's C. B. (9-0). Native 3

Also ran—Dynamite (10-11), No Trumps (9-7) and Siladar (9-0).

Betting—1½ Afsur, 4 to 1 Imperial, 5 to 1 Dynamite, 6 to 1 No. Trumps, 10 to 1 C. B. and 20 to 1 Siladar.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third. Time—43 1-5secs.

Jorock's Stakes.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Glenfield (12-0) Hamid Yar Jung 1
Mr. Penley's Lady (11-7).Mr.Kenworthy 2
Mr. Meade's Light of Asia (12-0)..Owner 3

Betting.—6 to 4 on Glenfield, 3 to 1 Lady, evens Light of Asia.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 3 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 28 4-5secs.

## THE APPREHENDED INDIGO DISTURBANCES.

We take the following extract from a communicated article in the "Bengalee" of yesterday:—

Sital Roy, Dukhit Pandey and several other rayats of Mathia, Lakhanpur, Basworia and several other villages within the jurisdiction of Bettia Sub-division, District Motihari, have sent the following telegram to the Divisional Commissioner and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—"Parsa Factory, Sub-division Bettia, started Sugar Factory, wanting long leases from tenants. Local officials trying coercion on tenants. Serious breach of peace apprehended. Tenants wanting protection by fair and judicial enquiry through superior officers from outside. Situation imminent. Petition follows."

In their petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, subsequently forwarded, they allege that the Indigo Factories at Parsa-Harpurwa and Sirkahia are compelling the rayats to sow indigo, that the D.S.P. and the Magistrate are going from village to village and super-inducing the rayats that their safety lies only in growing indigo and sugarcane on their lands, on the terms offered by the factory, that the rayats in view of the recurring scarcity prefer growing only food-grains on their lands, and because they have learnt by experience that where their profit arising from cultivating food grains on their lands amounts to about two hundred rupees a bigha, they cannot expect to get more than Rs. 18 a bigha if they cultivate indigo on the terms offered by the factories, that similar loss results from cultivating sugarcane, inasmuch as, where the Bazar rate is eight annas a maund, the factories offer only ten pice, the rate in other neighbouring factories being even higher than this, namely, four annas a maund. These petitioners have therefore prayed for an open and fair enquiry by a judicial officer from outside. They apprehend that unless the Lieutenant-Governor intervenes and settles the difference between the planters and rayats on free trade principles, their persons and properties will not be safe.

It is reported that on intimation given by the said factories, alleging that there is an apprehension of the factories being looted by the rayats, the Reserve police force from Muzafferpur, Durbhanga, Saran and Motihari have been summoned, and a detachment of military police under a European officer has been brought in to meet the situation. Similar condition prevails in or near about Sanichari indigo concern, where also the rayats are alleged to have refused to enter into fresh contract with the factories to grow indigo on their lands, on similar grounds. Now that the Lieutenant-Governor has been moved, it is expected that the alleged grievances of the poor cultivators will be enquired into and redressed.

### SITAL ROY ARRESTED.

Since the above was written, I have received information that on the very day the abovementioned telegram was despatched, Sital Roy, whose name appears first among the petitioners, was arrested at his own house by the military police. Sital Roy is a gentleman of some means. A factory servant accompanying the military police identified him. He was handcuffed and immediately sent to Motihari Jail. An application was put in to the Magistrate for his bail and for obtaining information as to the charge on which he was arrested. The M[illegible] who was then having his tea with [illegible] Bettia Raj, passed no orders on [illegible]

### [illegible]CES ON THE RAYATS.

[illegible] literal translation of a notice [illegible] upon some of the villagers in the vernacular:—

Orders of the Sub-divisional Officer of Bettia: order upon Sital Roy, of village Mathia. If you have got any complaints to make against the factory, you will present them personally to the undersigned at 7 p. m. on Monday, the 19th instant, at the Factory Bungalow.

(Sd.) E. T. TANNER.

Oct. 18, 1908.

The following lithographed order was served upon the villagers, or to whomsoever it might concern:—

Order under section 144, Cr. P. Code.

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice that meetings are being held at Mathia, Dumra, Lakhanpur, Basworia, Barwa, Gonowli, Sahadatpur, Fatehpur, Harpur, Pandit, Chand Barwa, Kala Barwa, Gorwalia, Singwaria, Pakri, Pujaha, Sirsia, Bhainshahi, Kurwa, Mathia, Turhapatti, Garwalia, Bandobasti, Joakha and other places in the Bettiah Sub-Division at which persons are incited to commit acts of criminal intimidation and to deter others from their lawful and peaceful occupations, the public generally and the persons to whom this order is specially addressed are hereby directed to abstain from attending such meetings or from inciting others to desist from their lawful occupation and from committing acts of intimidation.

(Sd.) R. S. GREENSHIELDS.
District Magistrate.

Motihari, Oct. 22, 1908.

## BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL, SIMLA.

Interest in the prizegiving at Bishop Cotton School, Simla, on the 27th attracted a large number of visitors. The distribution was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Meston.

The proceedings began with the report of the Head Master, Mr. Lewis, who said that the re-building of the school was complete and that the small boys' house, the chapel and the laboratory had now been fitted up. The numbers in the school had been considerably increased, there being 107 boarders and 13 day scholars. This year had seen a record number of new boys entering the school. The results of the examinations, without being startling, had been quite satisfactory.

The inspectors' report showed that there had been very great improvement in the average attainments of the boys all through, except in Urdu. Latin was improving slowly, Mathematics were particularly well taught. Drawing was making good progress, History and Geography were fair. Now that the school had the needful apparatus in the Laboratory, a definite start could be made in Physics and Chemistry. Organisation and discipline had steadily improved during the year, and in neatness of work, the school was a great contrast to what it was formerly. The Head Master said there was great keenness in games and in volunteering, the numbers of Volunteers had gone up from 49 to 68, of whom 99 per cent. were extra-efficients, most of the officers and non-commissioned officers had gained certificates for proficiency. Last November the Company fired for the All-India Cadet Cup, and won it with a record score of 617.

The Head Master concluded by saying every effort was made to turn the boys into worthy men and citizens.

The Hon'ble Mr. Meston in his speech which followed the distribution of prizes alluded humourously to an incident of his school days: when an elderly gentleman invariably inflicted on the school a long prosy speech, an example which he hoped not to follow. He proceeded to refer to the lamentable fire of five years ago which had reduced the school to a smouldering ruin, but had not damped Mr. Lewis's ardour, as was evidenced by the satisfactory position in which the school now found itself. He referred to the loss the school had sustained in the death of one of its genuine friends, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, and then spoke of the beneficial effect on the school of volunteering, to which he could personally testify; field-day parades were a real test of endurance and pluck. According to custom he would give a word of advice to the boys and that was to take a cheerful view of life, to look forward, not backward, upward not downward, and he concluded with the admonition "Initium sapientiæ timor Domini."

The Rev. Mr. Nichols in a short speech proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Meston. Next followed a selection of songs by the school boys which showed the careful training they had evidently received at the hands of Mr. Hyder, the Music Master.

At the conclusion of the proceedings a visit was paid to the chapel, dormitories, and grounds of the school, the visitors being conducted by Miss Lewis and the masters. Those who remember the old school will probably be struck with the close resemblance the new one bears to it in appearance, there is almost the same frontage, there are the same wings and an exploration of the interior discloses such a near copy of the school as it existed before the fire, as to induce Old Boys to believe that they see the school in which they were brought up. This follows from the fact that the walls at any rate were left standing after the fire. There are however some differences which are decided improvements, the separation of the big and small boys is one, so also are the new washing arrangements, a row of washstand running the length of each dormitary and a locker being fixed up for each boy. There is another change which is the doing away with the room above the hall. In the distribution hall were seen two large paintings, with one of which every Old Boy is familar, viz., a painting of Bishop Cotton, over which used to be the words "Magne nominis umbra," the other is a speaking portrait of Dr. Slater, for many years the Head Master of the school.

Before the proceedings closed an exhibition was given by one of the masters in the laboratory at which several visitors were present.

## SIALKOT.

October, 30.—The cricketing world are in debt to Mr. Connolly, the Deputy Commissioner, and other influential members of the managing committee for starting a cricket tournament here, called "The Connolly Tournament," for private cricket clubs, the first movement of its kind in India. This tournament was held on the "Dewali" and "Id" holidays from 23rd to 27th October. There were six entries from different places in Punjab, viz., Magnus Cricket Club, from Delhi Mamdode Cricket Club, from Lahore Sialkot Cricket Club, Campbellpore Cricket Club, Jhelum Cricket Club and Phoenix Cricket Club from Umballa. The Magnisians or Delhi were the winners of the Challenge Cup and the Belt. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Connolly, the Deputy Commissioner, who made a short congratulatory speech. The Captain of the winning team replied suitably, thanking the Tournament authorities on behalf of his own and the other clubs.

## SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.

### THE M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway notifies several alterations in its train service to come into force to-morrow. The Bangalore mail train will leave the Central Station at 8 p. m. instead of at 8-10 p.m. as at present and the Mettapollium mail at 8-30 p. m instead of at 8-25 p.m. The Bangalore passenger train will leave Bangalore City as at present at 7-40 a. m. but will arrive at Madras at 6-25 p.m. or 15 minutes later than at present. On the North West line, the two down Raichur passenger trains will leave the Central Station at 10 a.m., and 4-10 p.m., instead of at 9-30 a.m. and 4-45 p.m., the present hours of departure. The up Raichur passenger train will leave Raichur at 2-30 a.m., as at present, but will arrive at Madras at 8-15 p.m., instead of at 10-35 p.m., as at present. There is no alteration in the timing of the mail trains between Madras and Raichur. The arrival of the Calcutta mail train has been altered from 11-25 a.m. to 11-35 p.m. and that of the Waltair passenger train from 5-20 p.m. to 5-55 p.m. Several alterations have also been made in the suburban service.

## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There is a saying in the "Imitation," whoever wrote it, "Cella continuata dulcescit," which may be freely translated, "The longer you sit among your books the better you like it." Nevertheless there are two seasons of the year when the sedentary zigzag becomes irksome and one hears the call of the road. One season is when winter has withdrawn his white commandoes for good and it is now manifest spring—then longen folk to gon on pilgrimages; and the other is autumn. In autumn also the congenital tramp awakes, and one's whole thought is, "If I do not once more, before winter sets in, feel about me the great winds and wide spaces of the wilderness, what good will my life do me?" So presently a train whisks one away and deposits one at some out-of-the-world terminus, and for the next week, with knapsack on shoulder and staff in hand, one is threading the labyrinth of some great mountain range. At one time one is skirting woods where, now and again, big as a turkey cock, a capercaillie comes crashing through the branches; at another it is the margin of some lake where an early flight of goldeneyes are dodging in and out among the brown and broken bulrushes; while the long black evenings are spent with a book over the fire in country inns. It is a life for a king. In the moist air there are unimaginable sunsets, and the lights among the hills are every shade of aerial sapphire. It is a choice moment when a coign of mountain road suddenly reveals a vast plain sprinkled with hamlets brown and dim discovered spires, with here and there bits of river like scattered links of a broken chain of esses. At such moments one may hear a sound which, although faint and far off, is unmistakably the note of a creature in anger, and presently, still fainter, another similar note. It is, high up among the lingering light on the rocky summits, stag belling to stag across the breadth of a valley.

A ROAD TO PLEASURE.

It does not, however, require such sights and sounds to make the open road a pleasure. The passion of the road for its own sake is well known to all readers of Stevenson. Indeed, in virtue of certain of the lyrics in "Songs of Travel," Stevenson may be styled the laureate of the road. The note has been caught up since, and nowhere more persistently and sweetly than in Miss Nicholson's "Vagrant Songs."

> There are men who worship scrip and pen—
> Theirs, then, this bloodless mart!
> It's the Road—the Road—the open Road
> That clamours at my heart!

From Stevenson to him whom Stevenson described as "long Leslie Stephen in the velveteen coat" is no far cry, and one of the aspects of Stephen is that of walking dervish. Meredith, when he painted Stephen in the "Egoist" as Vernon Whitford, did not forget that aspect. Mrs. Mountstuart describes Vernon as "Phœbus Apollo turned fasting friar," and Meredith defends the phrase, and says that it "painted the sunken brilliancy of the lean, long walker and scholar at a stroke." It is also Meredith who describes that "noble body of scholarly and cheerful pedestrians known to the world as Leslie Stephen's "Sunday Tramps," and tells us of their long spins into the country, and how at sunset they would strike across country over hedge, ditch, and fallow, in defiance of all Trespass Acts, to catch a train that would take them to London in time for dinner.

ROAMINGS IN THE ALPS.

The Alps furnish more picturesque ground for the pedestrian than the environs of London, and there are some fine pages of the "Confessions" describing Rousseau's long travels on foot there. One of these is his return from Italy. With Bacle, his friend, he set out in high spirits, for the evil days had not yet come when his acquaintances appeared to him a circle of conspirators building up "walls of darkness" about him. Moreover, he had an equivalent to Goldsmith's flute, by means of which he hoped to pay his way. This was a mechanical toy, a "fountain o Hiero." His plan was to assemble the rustics of the various villages along the route, exhibit the marvels of the fountain, then send round the hat. It was a fine programme, but it did not work, In the roadside taverns they succeeded in interesting the hostess and the maids, but on leaving the two travellers had to pay their full scot all the same. This did not depress them, however, and when, later, the fountain broke, their spirits rose, for they were glad to be rid of it. Another passage, more famous because it exhibits Rousseau as a pioneer in the now general admiration for what is savage and grand in mountain scenery, pictures him leaning over the parapet of a cataract watching the play of the foam and blue water, and listening to the roar of the torrent mingled with the cries of the birds of prey among the rocks a hundred fathoms below. It is characteristic of Rousseau's leisurely way of travelling that he should spend "whole hours" so. Equally characteristic is it that at times he should go off into a side-route altogether. On one such occasion he came to the hut of the peasant who, having offered him brown bread at first, by and by drew from a hiding place a fine ham and a loaf of wheaten bread. The episode has a rough parallel in an inimitable scene in "Ivanhoe." The "holy" Clerk of Copmanhurst sets before his unwelcome guest, the Black Knight, at first only a "platter with two handfuls of parched pease." By and by, as the stranger wins his confidence, he produces from a recess that "large pasty, backed in a pewter platter of unusual dimensions," which to this day makes the schoolboy's mouth water who reads about it. Finally, wine is forthcoming, and the two join in singing a "black sanctus" with the refrain "Come, troll the brown bowl to me." In the case of the French peasant, however, the motive of concealment was to avoid the imposts. For if he had not pretended to be destitute he would have been made so in good earnest by the taxes. It is an incident that bespeaks the Revolution.

IN ANCIENT DAYS.

There were brave men, however, before Agamemnon, and the joys of the road were known before Rousseau. At any rate one may guess that something of the spirit of the walking tourist animated many of those who trod the beaten tracks that led to the great ecclesiastical shrines of mediæval Europe. They cannot all have been saints pure and simple. In a church in the South of France, for example, there is a statue raised to the memory of a pilgrim who, having been suspected of committing a murder in the neighbourhood, proved to have been innocent—not, presumably, before the initial precaution of hanging him had been taken. In the opinion of the people, therefore, there was a sort of pilgrim who might condescend to a crime of violence. Further, in the British Museum there is an old sketch—reproduced by Cox in his "Royal Forests of England"—representing the Devil teaching a pilgrim how to set nets and snares in forest and stream. In the opinion of the Devil, therefore there was a sort of pilgrim who, passing through a forestland, might be induced to do a little amateur poaching. In the face of such instances it is mere charity to conjecture that among the myriads of pilgrims there may have been many to whom a pilgrimage had some of the charms of a picnic, and even others who were the equivalent of those men in our own day who take up winter quarters in town but at the first gleam of spring sunshine sally forth to the joyous life of the road. If one may trust an old writer, the element of romping picnic must have entered also into such collective pilgrimages as Chaucer describes. "Every town they came through, what with the noise of their singing, and with the sound of their piping, and with the jangling of their Canterbury bells, and with the barking out of the dogs after them, they make more noise than if the king came thereaway with all his clarions and many other minstrels."

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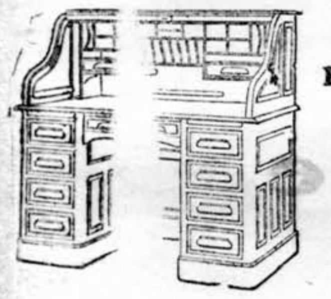

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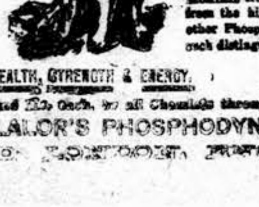

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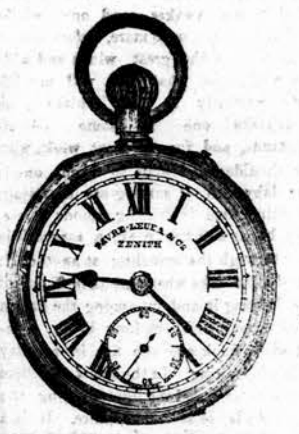

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